The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2835 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Various Views of the Pending Political Struggle.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT GOSHEN.

Speech of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.

Breckinridge and Brady at Binghamton.

Speeches of James T. Brady, Esq., Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and Samuel S. Courtney, Esq.

Gen. Barrow, of Tennessee, on New-York Fusion.

Characteristic Effusion from Gov. Wise, of Virginia.

From our Special Reporter.

In the township of Goshen, N. Y.,—a land "flowing with milk and honey,"—where the Republicans have had hard work to cope with a Democratic majority in town and county, (though not in the Congressional District,) a splendid demonstration was planned for Saturday last, including speeches by Ex-Governor, and newly chosen United States Senator, SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., and an extensive parade of the Wide-Awake Clubs of the county. As a jubilant Democrat remarked, "Providence didn't seem to favor the movement," as the rain poured down all day. As a Republican retorted, however, "Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana are in favor of the movement," so that the interruption of this one manifestation may be excused. The contemplated open-air meeting was abandoned, and the Town Hall was substituted as the place for the speaking.

Gov. CHASE, who spoke at Poughkeepsie on Friday afternoon, reached Newburgh on Saturday morning, and rode to Goshen in a carriage dispatched for him by Hon. A. S. MURRAY—who represented the Orange and Sullivan District in Congress two terms previous to Mr. VAN WYCK, the present member—who entertained him during his stay in Goshen.

About 3 o'clock, the speakers were escorted from Mr. MURRAY'S residence by the Wide-Awake Club, headed by a fine band—the Goshen Cornet Band. The Court-room was crowded, and the entrance of the speakers was greeted with loud cheers.

After sundry musical performances by the band, the meeting chose the following officers:

President—Judge JOHN G. WILKINS, Wallkill.

Vice-Presidents—John Cumings, Wawayanha; A. S. Dodge, Mount Hope; William H. Houston, Warwick; C. T. King, Wallkill.

Secretaries—J. L. Wise, Goshen; M. D. Stivers, Middletown.

The President, after returning thanks for the honor conferred on him, introduced the speaker of the day, Ex-Gov. SALMON P. CHASE.

SPEECH OF GOV. CHASE, OF OHIO.

Gov. CHASE, after the hearty cheers had subsided, said it was difficult to speak upon a theme which had been so abundantly discussed as the general subject of the Republican Party, its aims, and its opponents. But they had yet to finish the work of this year. That work had been begun in an exceedingly thorough discussion of every principle that had been submitted to the consideration of the people. It was our noble distinction that in this land we were not obliged to work revolutions by force of arms; but, when any great evil was to be redressed, any great wrong corrected, the evil and the wrong were submitted to the deliberate judgment of the people, and when the time came the people were sure of their redress and their correction. There were three great powers which he thought could always, in human affairs, be trusted with entire confidence—the power of truth, the wisdom of the people, and the Providence of God. And they believed that each and all of these powers were coöperating with them in the great work which they had in hand. This discussion had been before the people, who had in part rendered their verdict. The jury, unlike those who sat in this place, (the court-house,) sat in detached portions, and a part of the jury was still out. Still, they knew by communication with the jury-room what the verdict was going to be. Maine had begun the work, Vermont had come in to help complete what Maine begun, and Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, had in one day come in with their 60,000 majority upon the same side. (Applause.) And now what remained? Why simply that they here in New-York should crown the work with their decisive verdict—and New-York would do it. He had passed through the State and had seen something of the people, and he felt certain that on the 6th of November the vote of New-York would be cast for Liberty. (Applause.) This confession rendered it difficult to say anything, because everything was already said that could be said. The people had already made up their minds. But, he had come before them to-day, if it were merely to fill the passing hour, and he did not know that he could do better than recall their attention to the foundations upon which they had originally builded—foundations laid by their fathers.

REPUBLICANISM NOT A NEW THING.

The Republican was not a new party, as some supposed. It was the old Jeffersonian Republican Party revived. It took precisely the same ground that JEFFERSON did—as he gave it to them—the faith which was sanctioned by WASHINGTON and ADAMS, and all the fathers of the Republic upon the question of human freedom——where the fathers stood, the Republicans now stood—what the fathers proposed, Republicans now proposed. What the fathers were unable to do in their day and generation, Republicans, as their inheritors, proposed to accomplish in this day and generation. Now, what was this purpose? Why simply that the Slave Power should cease to rule this land, and that Slavery should not be extended beyond the limits of the Slave States. That was all, the simpler statement, it seemed to him, could possibly be made of the objects and purposes of the Republican Party than that. They did not propose that the Slave party of this country should rule any longer, and they did propose that Slavery should be confined within its present limits—the Slave States. Now there was nothing unfair in this. It was perfectly reasonable, it seemed to him, in every point of view.

LET US HAVE OUR TURN.

The Slave power of this country had controlled the Government for the last fifty years, and had shaped things pretty much as they pleased. In the fair distribution of power was it not reasonable that they should retire from the field for the next half-century, and give place to freemen? Then, when the century was completed we would start again, and if the slave power then showed any signs of existence, and desired to assume the reins of Government, we would consider the proposition. (Laughter and applause.) He remembered coming out of the Senate Chamber one day, in company with a gentleman whose name had since become somewhat distinguished, Mr. ATCHISON, of Kansas. Mr. ATCHISON had said to him, "Why are you always so dead against compromise?" In reply he had said, "All I want is a compromise in which I can see some advantage for those I represent." "Well, what do you propose," said Mr. ATCHISON, and then he had repeated what he now said, "that the Slave power had held the Government for fifty years, now let the non-slaveholders have it fifty years, and then they would start fair again." That was all they wanted, simply to take the Government out of the control of the Slave power now.

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY THE SLAVE POWER?

He meant by that term a class of gentlemen numbering, according to the last census, some 340,000, and now numbering about 400,000, controlling some three millions and a quarter, and probably four millions, of human beings held as property. They wielded an immense amount of power in men, women and children. That was a concise definition of the Slave power. Then they must take into consideration the fact that any body of men owning the labor of the country must necessarily own the land, and to a great extent, control the employments. In the Slave States, therefore, everything was brought under the complete domination and control of this party, and this privileged class determined who would be Electors, Governors, or Judges,—the whole political power of the State was in their hands. We all know this fact by practical, positive experience. Thus we know that this Slave power was founded essentially upon wrong, and we thought that slaveholding was wrong. This feeling was imbedded deeply in the minds of nearly the whole population of the Free States, and was formerly the opinion of nearly the whole population of the Slave States—so that it hardly admitted of serious question, in spite of the new civilization that had sprung up in these recent days. Yet, though this was the opinion of the vast majority, they could not alter it in a Slave State, because it would infringe upon the power of the slaveholding classes. Republicans believed that Slavery was inexpedient and impolitic; that it stood in the way of the progress of civilization; that it impaired the moral, social, and physical powers of the community in which it exists. Yet this despotic power determined who should be members of Congress from those States, and who should be Senators. So far as he was acquainted with Senators and Representatives, he had found but just one man from a Slave State who was not a member of this body of 400,000 individuals out of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000. It was this power that represented the Slave States—this small minority that sent slaveholding delegations to political conventions and electoral colleges—delegates who would necessarily represent those by whom they were sent. It was this Slave power that had dictated to political conventions their platforms and candidates, up to the time when the Republican Party came upon the field of action.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY MEANS.

Republicans simply meant that this state of things should cease. There was no intention of infringing one jot or tittle upon any constitutional right of any Slave State. [Applause.] They did not mean to deny to the South a single right which she could claim under our common bond of union. For the South and her interests they meant to cherish a brotherly regard, but they did not mean that the Slave-power should any longer control the policy of this country. [Applause.] With Slavery in Kentucky the people of Ohio did not mean to interfere. The people of both States should have a fraternal regard for each others' interests. With Slavery in Virginia, New-York did not mean to interfere, and whenever her great power could be cast in the scale for any measure which would benefit Virginia, New-York would be ready to give it. [Applause.] And New-York meant that Virginia's slaveholding class should not interfere with this Government, and would do her utmost to make this Slave power cease. The Republican Party was not an accident. It had grown to be a necessity in the progress of things. It was a growth on the basis of the Declaration of Independence, which the American people in their development required. The Republican Party was no more an accident than the American Revolution was an accident. This question of Slavery came upon us in the course of our natural development. The progress of the world made its consideration necessary—we did not choose it. We were compelled to settle it, and it would not go out of our hearing until we did settle it. [Applause.]

In the course of our civilization the steam-engine was required—and a thousand intellects, unconnected with each other, are employed upon it, and the steam-engine sprang into being. So it was when means of rapid locomotion were demanded, and the turnpike, the canal and the railroad appeared—not because they were studied out from the start, but because the time had come when the progress of human civilization required them. So when mankind wanted a swifter channel of communication, the telegraph came into being, binding land to land, continent to continent, and preparing for the brotherhood of the great human family. So it was with moral and political progress. The world moves. As GALILEO, when before the Inquisition, was required to recant his sublime heresies against the Aristotelean philosophy, he yielded to circumstances and made the recantation. But when he rose from his knees he said to his inquisitors, and to the world, "But it does move." Just so in this great work of ours. The time had come when we had to settle this Slavery question. Men might murmur and complain—they might combine and they might fuse—but they couldn't stop the settlement of this question. [Applause.]

THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

In his judgment, the present controversy grew necessarily out of our extent of territory. Our history was simply a history of Slavery controversy, growing out of territorial acquisition. We had acquired from Mexico a large territory, which came to us free under the laws of Mexico. It was a familiar fact in our history that the people wished that freedom continued by Congressional protection. Congress, however, made a great clamor against the application of the Jeffersonian Proviso, and the result was what was commonly known as the Compromise measures of 1850. He did not propose to speak of that Compromise, except so far as the territorial question was concerned, as that was all that was requisite for his present purpose. Having settled the question of Slavery in California, the Territories of New-Mexico and Utah were left, without the Slavery prohibition, under the control of the people of the Free States.

WHO OPPOSED THE COMPROMISE, AND WHY?

Those who knew anything of his history would recollect that he had resisted the passage of these compromise measures. He was glad to say, that that distinguished and illustrious statesman of New York—he need not mention the name of WM. H. SEWARD, (applause)—that son of freedom and himself had stood side by side, and shoulder to shoulder in that resistance. He had not a word of censure for those illustrious statesmen and patriots who differed from himself and Mr. SEWARD, but he asked the attention of his fellow citizens who now took these statesmen as their guide, in their opposition to the Republican party. He had known those statesmen. WEBSTER was his father's friend, and he trusted, his friend. He knew HENRY CLAY from boyhood, and revered his character. He had not known BENTON until he met him in the Senate chamber, but there always regarded him as one of the great intellects of the age. These three illustrious men had agreed in refusing to engraft upon the compromise measures of 1850 a positive prohibition of Slavery. But what were the grounds of their refusal to do it? Was it because they were in favor of the extension of Slavery? Was it because they did not favor prohibition in some form? They were just as much opposed to the extension of Slavery as he was. They were just as much in favor of prohibition, in some form, as he was; but they thought that Congressional prohibition was unnecessary, and because it was unnecessary, that it ought not to be grafted upon these Compromise bills.

Mr. BENTON acted so, not because he thought prohibition unwise in itself, because he always commended the Jeffersonian prohibition of Slavery—he would not admit that it was "DAVY WILMOT'S," but insisted that it was THOMAS JEFFERSON'S prohibition. Mr. BENTON thought prohibition was not necessary, because Mexican law still remaining in force, and prohibiting Slavery in that territory, was prohibition enough.

Mr. WEBSTER believed there was no need of prohibition, because all American territory is fixed in its relation to Slavery by irrepealable law. In regard to the territory acquired north of 36° 30', they had first the prohibition of Mexican law, and second the geographical condition of the country—its climatic condition. Mr. WEBSTER believed the laws of climate positive, and that geography as well as positive law prohibited the introduction of Slavery into New-Mexico and Utah.

Mr. CLAY concurred with Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. BENTON. He regarded the condition of the territory north of 36° 30' as free by the Compromise of 1820—and agreed precisely with the geographical argument of both WEBSTER and BENTON. All supposed that the Compromise of 1820, the positive Mexican law, and geographical circumstances, would be sufficient to secure that Territory to freedom, and therefore were of the opinion that further prohibition was unnecessary. He should never forget, as long as he lived, seeing Mr. CLAY enter the Capitol with decrepit tread, and then seeing him in a moment afterwards standing erect, his eyes gleaming, as he said that no human power could ever make him give a vote that would result in the extension of Slavery one inch. [Applause.]

WERE CLAY, WEBSTER AND BENTON MISTAKEN?

Now, were these illustrious men right in their ideas, that the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories was already secured by sufficient enactments. Looking upon the subject in the light of modern history, were they right in their suppositions that the compromise measures were a final settlement of the Slavery question? What was the present condition of those Territories? New-Mexico to-day had Slavery legalized just as much as South Carolina or Virginia, and Utah they had a slave code. How stood it with the territory acquired from FRANCE? The Slave power was not satisfied, and demanded that Slavery should be extended over that territory, which had thus far been dedicated to freedom, and thus the Missouri Compromise was broken down, giving Slavery an opportunity to grasp Kansas and Nebraska. So that instead of every foot of territory being controlled against the extension of Slavery by some irrepealable law, all law had been broken down, and the barriers to Slavery removed. Did they not find in this some cause for coming together to redress these wrongs? Was there not sufficient reason for them to unite in determining that Slavery should be beaten back from these acquisitions? Should these territories not be restored to the condition in which our fathers placed them? He believed that if the spirits of those venerated statesmen could look down upon us now, they would look favorably upon these efforts to effect a purpose dear to their hearts, although they were mistaken as to the mode by which it could be accomplished.

PURPOSE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican Party meant simply to denationalize Slavery, to make it what it ought to be, merely a municipal institution. The origin of the question was in the Compromise measures of 1850. What was their present purpose with regard to it? Simply that Slavery should not spread beyond the limits of State jurisdiction. Was there anything unreasonable in that? Was it not a policy sanctioned by the fathers of the Republic, and justified as the policy of actual necessity? How could they maintain Slavery in a Territory where they were responsible for it? There were some gentlemen very anxious to get rid of this agitation. How could we get rid of it? Simply by putting the subject of agitation beyond the sphere of our jurisdiction. That was all. How were they going to stop agitation? One man would say he did not wish to be responsible for Slavery, and the impeding of our national progress. Such a man desired the progress and development of American institutions. He was bound by motives of patriotism not to acquiesce. Another man, a political economist, cannot reconcile it with sound political economy, and protests against it, and so it would be until they got rid of it where they were responsible for it. It was simply that and no more; and that was the only way we could get rid of this agitation. Now, how did they propose to exclude Slavery from the sphere of their jurisdiction? First, by the provision in the Chicago platform based on the clause of the Constitution that says no person shall be deprived of his life, labor or property, without due process of law. This did not propose any interference with legalized Slavery in the States, but it did propose the prevention of Slavery in the Territories. It would do this by securing a Judiciary who would properly interpret the Constitution, and an Executive who would be ready to carry out the will of the Judiciary. They would do this without any Wilmot Proviso, or any other acts of like character. Take the Homestead bill, and enable young men with their families to go into the Territories and prepare to become American citizens. Let them go into the Territories and establish themselves upon farms of 160 acres each. No, Slavery could not go in there;—that would settle the question. [Applause.]

Let them pass the Jeffersonian mode, prohibiting Slavery in the Territories by act of Congress, and, unless they had a President who would veto it, or a Supreme Court to declare it unconstitutional, that would be effectual. Another mode would be that of Popular Sovereignty, or non-intervention, fairly carried out. A Supreme Court properly constituted would decide that Slavery could not exist outside of the Slave States without positive enactment. But, as the Supreme Court was now of a directly opposite opinion, the question arose, Do you mean to oppose the Supreme Court? By no means. But, they might have another Court who would decide differently, when a case arose between John Smith and Peter Snooks, claiming to be citizens of different States, the Supreme Court might decide the question at issue between them, but, had no right to go beyond that, and decide the question of Slavery in the Territories. [Applause.] JEFFERSON held, and BENTON, one of the lights of Democracy, held, and he was glad to say that HENRY A. WISE held that the authority of a State, on a State question, was beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Why? simply because the people were not parties to the suit before the Supreme Court. They never submitted the question of their right to govern the Territories to the Supreme Court—and they being the power that creates Courts and Presidents must rise above Supreme Courts and Presidents alike. [Applause.] That was Popular Sovereignty—they all believed in that. The people legislate for legislators, judge for judges, govern for governors. [Applause.] Therefore Republicans did not propose any war upon the Supreme Court—only this: that in the course of time it was possible that some of these Judges might die, and they wanted a President who would fill the vacancies with men who would represent the people of the country, and not the Slave-power. There was nothing very wrong in that. They proposed to have a sufficient number of Judges upon that Bench to do the business of the people. New-York, comprising part of a circuit of some 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 inhabitants, should have a circuit as well as Arkansas and Missouri, with their 400,000 or 500,000 people. Was not that reasonable that the Judges of the Court should be appointed in proportion to the business of the country, and that the circuit should be organized with reference to the capacity of the Judges to perform the business, consulting the wishes and interests of the great mass of the people instead of the small section? There was nothing anti-conservative in that. They were going to do that very thing; and when LINCOLN was elected, as he surely would be, [great applause,] he had no doubt that they would ultimately secure a judiciary in one particular unexceptionable to the great majority of Americans.

THE PARTIES IN THE FIELD.

He did not believe that that Judiciary would ever pronounce a Dred Scott decision. If the Supreme Court remained as at present constituted, the Judges would no doubt decide, when the great question came up between New-York and Virginia in the Lemmon slave case, that slaveholders had the right of transit by any conveyance, for their slaves, through the Free States. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE would favor such a decision, and his supporters would be from two classes. First, those represented by the distinguished lawyer of New-York, who came out and declared that Slavery has divine sanction, and that men of all colors, between clearest white and darkest black, should be slaves. Another class supported him because they were Democrats, their fathers were Democrats, their grandfathers were Democrats, and of course they would follow the Party, no matter where it went to. [Laughter and applause.] There were a few men of this kind, but a respectable omnibus, in any good-sized town, would contain the whole of them.

There was another party—the Bell and Everett. He knew the candidates well for estimable gentlemen; but what was their theory of government? Their plan of getting rid of this question was to "not talk about it." Did they suppose that that remedy was very efficient? It was just as efficacious as the theory of the ostrich; because it can't see anything, it thinks that nobody can see anything. [Applause and roars of laughter.] But they were in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. Why, all parties were in favor of that. Was anybody going to get up a distinct party upon principles on which all were agreed? Where was their platform about this great question of Slavery, which determines what kind of a Union this is to be? Could they get rid of that all-absorbing, and all-controlling question by simply saying "Don't talk about it." [Laughter and applause.] That could not be done. They could not put down agitation in that way. They had seen an Engineer on the Ohio or Mississippi steamer sailing along rapidly with the safety-valve weighted down. The Engineer could not hear the steam rising in the boiler—the steam said nothing about it; but the steam kept on doing its work, and by-and-by came the crash, and Engineer, boat, boiler and all were instantaneously scattered into a million fragments. So it was with this Slavery question. They could, if they chose, try and weight down the safety-valve, but by-and-by the explosion would surely come. [Applause.]

EXTINCTION OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY A LA DOUGLAS.

There was still another plan—that of Mr. DOUGLAS—who "don't care about it." Perhaps it was proper that the "don't-talk" and "don't-care" parties should form an alliance. [Laughter.] But Mr. DOUGLAS explained himself as intending that he did not mean that nobody should care about it, but that the people of the Territories alone should care about it. He (DOUGLAS) stood upon popular sovereignty and non-intervention. If he had time he would like to trace the history of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, for he knew all about it, but he had time only to point out the difference between the true doctrines and the sham doctrines contained in that bill. Under the true doctrine, Congress, President and Judiciary should let the people of the Territories alone to get along as well as they could, to go to work as the people of the *May Flower* did, to form some sort of temporary constitution until they could get a better. Now what was the plan of the Douglas Kansas-Nebraska bill? The bill defines the power of the Legislature, and states what subjects they may legislate upon, how and where the Legislature should sit, and how many members it should have. It defined the power of the Executive and of the Judiciary—in short, the bill regulated all the departments of the Government, and the people of the Territories had not one word to say about it. Congress and the President thus made the fundamental law, and the people had not one word to say about it, and this was the beginning of non-intervention—of Congressional non-intervention. [Great laughter.] Congress made the laws—that was Congressional non-intervention. The President appointed the Territorial officers—and that was Presidential non-intervention. If they had a quarrel about a black sheep, or a piece of land, or any matter of property involving less than $1,000, they could not go to the Supreme Court of the Territory. But, if the question was about Slavery then it could appeal to the decision of the Supreme Court, and the decision was final, without showing any value at all. That closed the chapter with Judicial non-intervention. This was the great principle of non-intervention as exemplified in the Nebraska bill—intervention everywhere. [Applause.] That was his opinion when the bill was under discussion. What was the true doctrine? Why, let the people organize their own Government. Or, let them adopt the Jeffersonian plan of allowing a Territory to adopt temporarily the Constitution of some one of the original States. The better plan, however, would be—what the variety of existing Constitutions would almost afford—to allow the Territories to form a Constitution entirely for themselves, elect their own legislature, judges and officers, and manage their affairs in their own way. They were perfectly willing to trust the power of truth, the integrity of the people, and the Providence of God. [Applause.] They wanted a Popular Sovereignty that was real, and not a sham. [Applause.]

So much for Kansas and Nebraska, governed by the light of Presidential patronage. How about New-Mexico and Utah? Mr. DOUGLAS had boasted that his bill had carried Slavery into a territory capable of making five States as large as New-York. That was the Douglas idea of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, and he appealed to any Douglas man whether he wanted that plan of settlement? That was not the Republican plan, because it referred the question of Slavery to agitation and violence in the Territories. They could meet Slavery upon any field where it was willing to encounter Freedom. He would say, "Give me but the right, and Ajax asks no more." "Let truth and error grapple, there is nothing to fear in such an encounter." This idea of making Slavery contingent upon the action of the people of the Territories it was plain was likely to be rejected. Republicans thought their plan was the best one. It was the simple plan dictated by common sense and our present condition.

THE APPROACHING VICTORY.

They were willing to trust the people, because the people were intelligent, and, knowing their own interests, believed that their plan was the best plan. The mere fact that the conflicting forces of BELL, BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS had been obliged to unite, was a proclamation of our approaching victory. [Applause.] They confess that they cannot resist the onward march of the people. In the same spirit that he who sank beneath the waves of the Tiber, uttered the remarkable supplication, "Help me, Cassius, or I sink;" they who had no bond of union but hatred of LINCOLN, expecting every moment to go down beneath the surging billows of awakened popular indignation, exclaimed, "Help me, DOUGLAS, BELL, BRECKINRIDGE—help me, or I sink." [Roars of laughter.] Well, they were satisfied that the coalition would have to sink—[applause]—and it was a remarkable fact that they would feel better after they had sunk. [Applause and laughter.] Just as soon as they made ABRAHAM LINCOLN President, and inaugurating the Republican Administration, protecting the Territories against intervention of Slavery, regulating the tariff, stealing nothing, [laughter,] giving to every section of the country its just due, they would restore the Government to the plan inaugurated by WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON. The decree had been entered and could not be reversed. The first voice came from Maine, the next from Vermont, and then thundered Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. What remained for them to do? Simply, that New-York, true to her motto, "Excelsior," should raise up her voice for freedom higher than all the rest, and receive the admiration of her sister States. [Applause, during which Gov. CHASE retired.]

After brief but eloquent and telling speeches by W. W. NORTHRUP and ELLIOTE C. COWDIN, of New-York, cheers for the speakers and the Party, and three times three and a Wide-Awake for Honest Old ABE, the meeting adjourned, the drizzling rain having failed signally to dampen the ardor or enthusiasm of the occasion. Throughout the town the speech of Gov. CHASE was the theme of universal praise from individuals of all parties.

BRECKINRIDGE RALLY AT BINGHAMTON.

Speeches of Hon. James T. Brady, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and Samuel S. Courtenay, Esq.

From Our Special Reporter.

A meeting of the straight-out Democrats of Broome County was held, last Thursday evening, in the large hall which the good people of Binghamton, when they wish to give formal utterance to their feelings on all matters of general or local interest, usually appropriate for such a purpose.

The assemblage of Thursday is described, by the "oldest inhabitant," as having been the most imposing and effective demonstration of the sort ever seen within the place. So great was the enthusiasm that it extended even to the gentler sex, many of whom occupied prominent seats on the platform.

It is needless to add that the speeches were repeatedly interrupted by marked ebullitions of popular approval.

In the absence of Mr. MCCUNE, President of the Breckinridge and Lane Club, Hon. D. S. DICKINSON called the meeting to order, and officiated as Chairman. The first speaker introduced was Mr. JAMES T. BRADY.

Mr. BRADY said that this his first visit to the beautiful village of Binghamton had been exceedingly pleasant in all the circumstances attending it. The lovely hues of the American Autumn decorated the country through which he had passed—the rivers sparkled in glorious sunlight—the night had come on adorned by the brilliancy of a young moon, and now that he came to the platform to speak, he found himself surrounded by those more exquisite flowers with which the occasion was garlanded. After this allusion to the ladies, Mr. BRADY proceeded to speak of the coming election and its importance, and of the candidates before the people. He spoke of Mr. LINCOLN as one who did not owe his nomination to the fact that he had split rails in early life, or hairs on entering the legal profession, as some satirists of that fraternity alleged. He was a gentleman of intellect, a lawyer of ability, and a gentleman against the purity of whose character no individual or journal had made a suggestion.

[Here some Republicans in the meeting applauded, and some other persons apparently hissed.]

Mr. BRADY proceeded: I see no reason for hissing—I mean to speak of Mr. LINCOLN as he deserves, and if his friends who happen to be present choose to applaud when his name is mentioned, our friends need not give evidence of disapprobation. Those Republican gentlemen—if there be any—who come here to scoff, may "remain to pray," and as to the plaudits, we will take care that the heartiest and most prolonged of them shall be given to BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. Mr. BRADY referred to Mr. GREELEY, of the *Tribune*, for having called him to account as if he had spoken disrespectfully of manual laborers. Industry of all kinds is of course honorable, but the men who appealed to workingmen to give their support to a candidate, and proclaim him specially worthy of elevation because he had toiled more with his hands than his brains, were practicing arts of the demagogue which the workers themselves could not but condemn. The humblest toiler in our land, bereft wholly of education, looked with reverence on intellectual superiority or culture, and hoped and strove, out of the means obtained from his labor, to place some favorite son or relative in a higher social position than he himself occupied, and qualify him for the stations to which mental discipline was indispensable. The rail splitting, therefore, might as well be omitted in advocating the claims of one who left the ranks of the laborer to enter the brotherhood of lawyers. He did not oppose Mr. LINCOLN on any personal grounds, but because of the principles advocated by him and his party—even as if our country were assailed by a foe, the character of him who led the hostile host would not lessen the effort to overcome him and his phalanxes. However exalted the private merit of Mr. LINCOLN, it was, the speaker thought, a high duty to make all honorable efforts by which his defeat might be secured. It does not follow that if Mr. LINCOLN be elected our Union will be dissolved, but our Southern friends have the same right as we to entertain and express such political opinions as they prefer; and does not every intelligent man know that some of them, distinguished for intellect and ability sincerely entertain the opinion that, even as matters now stand, the Southern States would be justified in secession from the Union. That was not the opinion or judgment of the South. It is yet for the Union, and we mean to keep it so, by assurances effectively given, that it yet has honest, ardent, and active friends who will sustain all its rights, maintain its cause with unfailing zeal, and remain true to its just demands and interests, even if they should prove to be like the patriots described by TOM MOORE, in his beautiful poem of the "Fire Worshippers:"

"Some of the few—the vainly brave
Who die for the land they cannot save."

Why is the South disturbed by the doctrine of Mr. LINCOLN and his followers? Because, to state it in a compact form, the Republicans insist that the property in slaves only exists where Slavery is authorized by express and positive law, and is lost when the property is removed beyond the limits within which that law is operative.

Do you suppose that the South will ever accept this doctrine as one to which it will yield in the measure claimed by our opponents? Look at the practical effect of the doctrine as illustrated in a recent case. By the laws of Kentucky to assist a slave in escaping from his master is a felony. That crime was there committed by one who, after its perpetration, fled to Ohio. The Executive of the former demanded from the Governor of Ohio a surrender of the transgressor under a provision in the Federal Constitution as a "fugitive from justice." This was refused on the ground that a human being was not the subject of property, and assisting in his escape could not be a crime. So the facts are stated to me by an intelligent gentleman, who also says that at the next term of the Supreme Court of the United States, Kentucky will present herself at its bar and apply for a mandamus to compel Ohio to obey the mandate of the Constitution. If this should be refused on any other ground than that the Court has no jurisdiction to grant the writ, and by the adjudication thus made Kentucky be treated as entitled to no respect for the laws which she passes to punish crime, then why may it not be possible that she will secede from the Union, and make our nation show in the eyes of the world as a weak and dissoluble organization deserving of reproach or pity. Suppose Mr. LINCOLN be elected, vacancies occur on the bench of the Supreme Court, and he should, with the aid of a Senate then concurring in his views, appoint to the vacant places judges who hold that slaves are not the subject of property, and that the owner of them must, at his peril on pain of losing them altogether, keep them always within the limits of the State he inhabits; that he may not remove with them to a Territory; that the laws made to prevent their being enticed away, run off or stolen, are not to receive any sanction from the National, or any State judicature. If such a state of things occurred, what warrant has a national man for believing that our Union will then be continued as it now exists? How unjustly our opponents seem at times to regard the South, as if the white fathers, mothers and families there residing were blinded with moral obliquity, making them incapable of appreciating morality or right. You tell the son of honored parents that if the heritage he receives from them be all their fortune, and that fortune consist of slaves, his title is one of force and wrong which the free States of the Union are to abhor, thwart, and if possible destroy; that while we of the North can take our property and retain it wheresoever through our broad domains we please to go, the Southerner can enjoy no such right, and must either dwell always where he is born, forfeit all his estate if he remove to reside in a Territory, be compelled to emigrate without his property, or coerced to sell it when he does not desire to do so. I do not say that the condition is to arise which will sever the Union, and I do not believe that the South would regard such an event otherwise than with awe, but I do assert that the full realization by the South of the consequences I have suggested, might quench the strife of our empire in eternal gloom, and crumble into irretrievable ruin the constitutional bond of States which the good and wise men of the past formed for the purpose of imperishable union. The danger of the dissolution is one to be averted, and one of the guards against its possible approach is to defeat the Republican Party. But if the pernicious doctrines they entertain do not prevail—if those inculcated by the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE hold ascendancy, there is no reason to fear that the stars of our constellation shall lose their lustrous association. They will retain their places like those in God's firmament, and like them, shine on with undiminished lustre through the long lapse of ages.

Mr. BRADY, after some further observations, next alluded to one of the candidates, and said: I will now speak of an individual claiming the suffrages of the American people, who has, I regret to say, assumed a position which I cannot regard without the utmost disfavor. I shall not advert to him as he did to our candidate, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of whom men of all creeds will say this at least, that he is by nature, education and habit, a gentleman—I shall not say "that man" DOUGLAS—but will adopt the phrase of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and call him the "distinguished Senator from Illinois." I now address myself to the honest Douglas men, whom I consider to be misguided brethren, wandering away from the right path, led on by "a mockery, a delusion and a snare," but whom I hope to see one day again in our ranks, welcomed back as prodigal sons. I ask each of them this question, and I beg a response from the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS, especially from the presses which advocate his cause: Why is he running as a candidate?

[Mr. BRADY repeated this question with emphasis and paused. A Celt exclaimed from the crowd breaking the hush of the moment, "Because he was nominated." This produced shouts of laughter.]

Mr. BRADY continued: That's the best answer that could be given. I think I know where that voice came from. Its dulcet tones recall the melody of my fatherland and the music of that "rich Irish brogue" which one of our gallant captains so much admired. Yes, Mr. DOUGLAS *was* nominated. I will tell my friend in the crowd by whom he was nominated—by a body for which Mr. DOUGLAS at least has great affection—he was nominated by himself. He is emphatically his own candidate. He evidently means to continue in the field even if his end be not more glorious than to "die in the ditch." He knows that it is quite impossible for him to obtain one electoral vote from a solitary State, except perhaps Missouri, unless indeed the fusion ticket succeed in New-York. Can any gentleman present suggest the name of one State which will cast its vote for DOUGLAS? It is said to know that Mr. DOUGLAS, with the ability which his admirers claim he possesses, has not, since the hope of the Presidency first ostensibly allured him, succeeded in doing anything valuable for the American people, except affording one more striking illustration of the difference between a politician and a statesman. The youth of America are indebted to him as a warning example. When they desire to feel the distinction between an ambitious intriguer and an intelligent patriot, they may safely regard DOUGLAS as the former, and in the bright circle of the latter such men as ANDREW JACKSON. Not only does Mr. DOUGLAS thus nominate himself, and persist in forcing his pretended claims before the people, but he seems to desire the fate of Samson, and be content to perish in the ruins of our Democratic temple, if he can but exercise his "giant" strength to break the columns of the structure and whelm it in ruin.

Why, I ask again, is Mr. DOUGLAS running? Why is he everywhere denouncing that "Fusion" with us which his friends in this State so modestly charge us with having opposed? He intends to prevent by all possible means the election of BRECKINRIDGE, if not to place himself in such a position as hereafter to be the instrument—perhaps the candidate, for some station, of our opponents. Mr. SEWARD is a shrewd man—sagacious as a politician—wise in his judgment as to events and men. He said in his speech at Chicago that the Republican Party was positive, and are active, and thus had within it important elements of success. He said, also, and the observation deserves our special notice—that even if BRECKINRIDGE were elected, there would immediately follow a combination between the Douglas Party, and the Republicans, to drive him out at the end of a single term. Now are we to have a Democratic Party in this country, or are we not? If we have any it must be national, and be capable of representing the interests of all our States. It cannot exist as a sectional organization, nor be restricted in numbers or principle so as to exclude from it our brethren from any part of the Union. It cannot exist upon the so-called platform of Douglas, the doctrines of which no Southern States will ever accept, and to which each of them would, as they should, much prefer that the control of Slavery in the Territories should be left to Congress. They had no respect whatever for the incoherent notions of DOUGLAS about Sovereignty—the power of a few marauders, if you please, to organize a Government in the Territory of the nation, even if they invaded it only for plunder. If the Democratic Party in principle and power cannot be large enough to receive friends from our whole country, it cannot exist at all; or if it existed at all, would come into being like RICHARD III., but half made up, and that half so lamely that the very dogs would howl at it as it passed. The ideas of Mr. DOUGLAS were impalpable as transcendentalism, as defined by the jocose traveler, who, seeing holes in the bank of a river made by swallows, said to "a sincere inquirer after truth," that if the banks were washed away, leaving the holes sticking out, they would represent transcendentalism as he understood it.

Mr. BRADY then explained the opinions of those who concurred with him as to Slavery in the Territories, and said that the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE were contending, and would contend, for the Constitution and the Union, and equality in the Union to all the States. He said that they had not made any compact with the friends of DOUGLAS, or the Committee of fifteen in New-York, which from patriotic motives had recommended a Union ticket. But they had concluded to support that ticket in the ensuing election, because its success could not help DOUGLAS, might defeat LINCOLN, and would surely assist BRECKINRIDGE. Our State ticket is to keep the field at all hazards. Its banner is to array those who contend for our principles. It is to be the nucleus of a National Democratic Party—the only one that can survive the contest of 1860, whatever may be its result—the organization which, in 1864, would control in any Convention assembled to elect a President, after the one now to be chosen—a party not seeking for preferments or spoils, and to which our friends at the South might confidently look for consistent, energetic, and uncompromising support of all their constitutional rights. Mr. BRADY then proceeded to argue that, although the moderate friends of LINCOLN might condemn the Abolition movements, yet the Republican Party could not divest itself of its Anti-Slavery character; that it represented the sentiment of a large portion of the people of New-England and the North, which sentiment would never be satisfied unless something was done in direct hostility to the institution of Slavery. The influence of that sentiment could not be long resisted by any effort which reasonable Republicans might make. It would come on disobedient to all orders for its repose, as the sea swept forward upon Canute and his followers. It had within it the principles of the Helper treason, the Jerry rescue, the John Brown raid. It found favor with Republican Legislatures in liberty laws and repudiations of the Fugitive Slave law. It had derived encouragement in this State from the proposition to give the negroes equal suffrage with the white man. That was to be voted on at the coming election. To stay the advancing tide of this torrent we could hope no aid except from the party to which we belonged. We could not surrender ourselves to regencies or monopolies, to Albany cliques, or a Central Railroad. We might be crushed under the wheels of the Juggernaut, but we would not ignominiously be harnessed to its car. In this connection, Mr. BRADY referred to his own position, and censured the course of Gov. MORGAN in his vetoes on the bill to encourage the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, an improvement of immense importance to Binghamton, and the counties of Delaware, Chenango, Otsego and Schoharie. Mr. BRADY amused his auditors in reference to his own chances, by repeating a story told at his expense by an eminent lawyer of Chenango, and a staunch Republican, who told how a man whose trotters had bea

a classical expression—an expression perhaps more classical than elegant, certainly more forcible—would "rather reign in hell than serve in heaven."

Mr. DOUGLASS here defended Mr. BRECKINRIDGE against the charge of being a Disunionist. The man who would rather sink in the dust than see one Star erased from our flag, was the last who should be charged by factionists and demagogues with being a Disunionist. He is such a Disunionist as I am, and who will lay that charge at my door? When many of those who raise the cry against BRECKINRIDGE hid like owls and hooted, I had the honor to be associated with great men of opposite opinions on many subjects, in a common and patriotic effort to preserve our Union. I was an actor in the times that tried men's souls. an humble coadjutor in the good work with WEBSTER, CLAY, and other great statesmen, of whom only their memories seem left. I would rather see the last drop of blood run from my heart than support a Disunionist. I will stand to the end of my life as I have hitherto stood by the Constitution and the Union of my country; and if the ship of State must be overthrown when the lightnings flash, and the thunders roll, and the mad surges sweep over her, even when the waves close above her form forever, which with WEBSTER I pray these eyes may never see, I hope I may have the courage after expending every effort for her safety, to go down with the good ship.

GEN. BARROW ON NEW-YORK POLITICS.

Curious Disclosures Concerning the New-York Fusion—Northern Experiences of a Southern Politician—Proposals to Buy the Voters of New-York—The Results of the Recent Elections in Tennessee.

From Our Special Reporter.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1860.

The receipt of the election news was delayed for a couple of days in its arrival here, owing to the manner in which the telegraph operator at Louisville acted in refusing to keep his office open after the hour of 9 P. M. This has been his course heretofore in cases where I should have desired to communicate with you after that hour. When it did come it seemed to take the entire people aback. The Union or Bell men, calculating upon the success of the fusion ticket in the Keystone State, were thunderstruck; and upon the Democrats of both wings a damper was effectually thrown. Both sections of the Democratic Party claimed FOSTER as their man, and both were, in their great certainty, making ready for their announcement of great success. Politics at once stagnated. The Breckinridge men conceded the election of LINCOLN. They still tell the same tale. They have given up the fight. The Bell men fear, but hope to gain something as the result of the fusion in New-York, but their fears find in their discourse more ready expression than do even their desire. LINCOLN is all but elected, so far as the South goes.

As soon as the news came people of all parties seemed to forget their party ties and met each other, and their general topic of conversation being, what would be done in the event of LINCOLN's election. I regret to say that too many men, not a few of them the supporters of BELL, the conservatives *par excellence*, spoke of disunion, or secession, not only as a possibility but as a probability. The Bell men seem to avoid talking about the results, but when their leaders do express a sentiment upon the subject they speak of their sympathy with their section. The Breckinridge men have but one word to use in reply to every reference to the matter. "Disunion" is the only word that comes from them. The Douglasites, pretending to great love of the Union, (as do many Bell men,) state that they don't know what will happen after November, but until then they oppose even conversation upon the subject. I may sum up all I have heard in this regard by using the peculiarly Tennessee phrase which I have heard from many mouths, "Things look *mighty* squally."

In saying so much about disunion sentiments as promulgated in these Southern States, I should add, that the most noisy preachers of the right and duty of secession, I have thus far found, are men who are not interested in Slavery, or as I find as I progress southward, those men who have the least to fear from the Northern aggressions they speak of so often. I do of a verity believe that there is that sentiment of interest and patriotism, one or the other, or both combined, prevailing with many which will prevent the hot-heads from causing any great disturbance in the Union, but I am free to remark that for every man who argues sensibly in this regard, I find half a dozen who are carried away by their prejudices and passions.

The fusion which was so much talked of in New-York, as existing in this State between the contending wings of the Democracy turned out to be bogus, of course. To use the expressive remark of DOUGLAS, "oil and water can't mix." The Douglas papers everywhere within the State repudiate the idea, and scorn the offer. They propose to vote, in part, for BELL. The nearest calculations give DOUGLAS a strength equal to 5,000 votes in this State, which will nearly relieve the Democratic Party of their majority at the last election—that majority amounting to 6,000 only.

The aspect of politics here is well reviewed in the speech which I inclose. I forward it in full, because it is not so long as Southern speeches generally are; and for the further reason that Mr. BARROW is known in New-York.

GEN. BARROW'S SPEECH.

Mr. BARROW announced yesterday, that having "just returned from the North," he would address the citizens last evening "on the present aspect of public affairs." He did so, and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: As you will perceive, I am laboring a good deal and suffering from hoarseness. [A voice—"Talk louder."] Under other circumstances than now surround us, I should be certain to decline to address you, but as you have assembled here tonight, notwithstanding my situation, I will endeavor to address a few words to you.

SIGHTS IN NEW-YORK.

As most of you are aware, I have been absent for several weeks in the North; called there by the desires of some of our friends, who had believed that "a live Tennessean," to use their own expression, might do some good, by his appearance and his addresses in that section of the country. I distrusted very much my ability, but I knew that whatever deficiencies might exist would be made up by zeal and devotion to the cause which I advocated. I therefore accepted the invitation. I canvassed a large portion of the western part of New-York, in company with one of the most able and best Union men that this country can produce—WASHINGTON HUNT, who was the President of the meeting that nominated the candidates of the Constitutional Union Party—a man who, here let me say, deserves, whatever be our fate, the kind feelings and gratitude of the Bell and Everett men of the State of Tennessee—the man who is the head and front of that party, and who has labored with more assiduity and success than any other ten men of the North. I come back from the North, from the labors that I have undergone there with mingled feelings—with feelings of sorrow and satisfaction. Sorrow at some of the expressions that I heard while I was there; sorrow at the ignorance that does exist in a portion of this great and civilized country, of the feelings and temper and institutions of another part of this great confederacy; sorrow that innocent, unoffending and well-meaning people should have been carried away into fanaticism by the unscrupulous and damnable heresies inculcated by SEWARD, HELPER, GREELEY and SEWARD, for I do not except the embodiment of Black Republicanism from my denunciation.

I found men, and women too, who had never seen a slaveholder, and who thought them barbarians; who believed that they were unfit for association with civilized and Christian people. As I was riding along in company with Gov. HUNT through one of their beautiful valleys, he pointed out a comfortable, snug dwelling occupied by a man of substance and some character, and he told me that a daughter of that man had, from sympathy, hung herself when she heard that JOHN BROWN was hung. On another occasion I found at the hotel at which I stopped, in one of the villages, a servant, an intelligent looking woman, who, in conversation, asked my wife, in all seriousness, if we did not in our country, whenever we got angry with our servants, roast them alive? [Laughter.]

This was calculated to produce sorrow in the mind of any American citizen.

The satisfaction I had was created by this fact: That I found a large body of conservative men of two other parties, at least, of the country—the Douglas and Bell parties. I found a large number of men who are devoted to the cause of Mr. BELL, that are also devoted to the preservation of this Union, that understood our institutions and our people, and were willing, under all circumstances, to stand by us—to be for the South against the black torrent of Republicanism. I said to them, and I knew you would indorse the saying, that they would always find us ready to stand shoulder to shoulder with them in support of the Union.

This was the satisfaction that I experienced. There was beyond this some satisfaction. Wherever I went I found that the man whom we had chosen as our standard-bearer was admired and respected by the people of all parties, and looked upon as one of the few men left who could be compared with the Fathers of the olden times, and with such men as CLAY, WEBSTER, FILLMORE and CRITTENDEN. [Applause.] They told me that no man could find fault with either the public or private character of JOHN BELL; that if they had not determined to vote otherwise, from considerations that they mentioned, not necessary to allude to now, they would be glad to see him President of the United States, and that they believed him to be a very honest and talented man. Even SEWARD, the most erratic and dangerous man in the United States except HORACE GREELEY, said at Chicago that he knew JOHN BELL; that he was a statesman, learned and experienced, and that he respected and admired him.

From these considerations flows satisfaction. I say that I come back with satisfaction. I come back too, not carried away by the torrent that had set in from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Having remained four weeks and more, speaking almost every day or night, except on Sunday, I arrived at Philadelphia sick and worn out on the day of the election.

DEMOCRATIC TREASON.

Sick as I was, I was deeply interested in that election. They had sanguine hopes that they would carry Philadelphia by a majority of at least from five to ten thousand. The prospect was good. Even the Republicans themselves, believed they would carry it against them. Well, Sirs, I soon found that there was reason for apprehension—there was treachery in the camp. Men who had pledged themselves to fuse honorably and honestly, (I won't mention their names or the party they belong to,) proved traitors to their promises. The result was that we carried it by only two thousand, and lost two Members of Congress and a portion of representation which we could have carried if those men had stood up to their pledges. One of the sources of gratification I felt, was, that after the battle was lost, everybody said that there was one party that had performed all its promises—had voted as they pledged themselves to vote—and that party is the party headed by BELL and EVERETT. "Faithful among the faithless," their friends stood up and redeemed their pledges.

As we are under a very cold sky to night, I feel disposed to revenge myself by telling a few home truths and say what I believe. I believe the Breckinridge men or a large portion of them were concerned in this betrayal. I believe there is such an irreconcilable feeling of enmity between the two sections of the Democratic Party, that when one found there was cheating going on, the other practiced it. I know a large number of Douglas men did their duty, but we were defeated by treachery wherever it was. If I am mistaken where I place it, I am sorry. There were a large number of men who belonged to the People's Party, that voted for CURTIN who will, if they carry out their promises, vote for BELL at the coming election.

BUCHANAN.

There are a great many—I may as well assert it here as elsewhere—a large number of the people of the whole North, who will not vote for any man BUCHANAN may favor. [Applause.] They look upon BRECKINRIDGE as an elongation of BUCHANAN, and if AARON BURR and BENEDICT ARNOLD were put together and all their sins amalgamated, there would not be such dislike felt towards them as is now felt towards JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States. His embrace is death, and when it was announced at New-York, on the day of my departure from that place, that Mr. BUCHANAN had come out for fusion, it was said that the Union Party would lose ten thousand votes, but it is now complete. I believe from that fusion, which I advocated, although I was opposed to that point constituted by the Breckenridge Party, we may hope for success. I believe the interests of all of them will induce them to go forward in good faith; and in doing so, the State of New-York, probably seconded by her sister of New-Jersey, may be able to throw back the advancing column of Black Republicanism, and save this country from the results of LINCOLN's election.

BUYING AND SELLING NEW-YORK.

One of the reasons why I believe this in reference to New-York, is this: aside from the desire of the larger portion of the Union men of all parties, to beat Mr. LINCOLN, there are a good many men who will consider their interests. The people of New-York are a cosmopolitan people; they are an enlightened people; they are a people looking much to their pecuniary interests. They have large dealings with the Southern country; they don't want the Southern country cut loose from the North; they are aware that almost one-half of the whole trade that goes through their great City—almost one-half of the amount of exchange, selling and factorage, amounting to perhaps 15 per cent. of the whole trade, comes from the South. They know that fact. They speak of it, and they say justly if the South is cut from us—if we show a disposition to do them injustice, we will suffer in our purses: our splendid palaces will be unrented, our great park unfinished, our beautiful streets will grow up in grass. That is one of the motives that specially operates on the human nature of New-York. From that consideration, in addition to the other that I have mentioned, I believe honestly that there will be an effort made—an energy displayed, amounting almost to a frenzied disposition, that will cause them to roll up a large majority against the Black Republican candidate. If that is the case, the country is safe, for Mr. LINCOLN is obliged to obtain all the Free States to be elected.

Having referred to the rumors current in Pennsylvania of a Democratic fusion in this State, and denied its truth, and having expressed a doubt of the possibility of LINCOLN's election, he proceeded to urge his audience to constant labors in behalf of BELL. He would not believe the conservative men of the South would be willing to give up the contest upon receiving the news of a first defeat.

I cannot believe for an instant that the conservative men—the Union men of the South—are disposed to give up at the first defeat which we have met with. I cannot believe that they are disposed, for any consideration, loving their country as they do, to abandon the glorious and conservative position that they occupy, and go to the support of a disunion party, because I do pronounce it, in all its materials in the extreme South, and in the head of the party, notwithstanding his denial, that it is a disunion party seeking to combine the whole South against the whole North that they may have a Southern Confederacy; seeking the destruction of this great Government, if they cannot govern it; seeking to rule, or willing to ruin. [Applause.]

He then briefly adverted to his understanding that the Breckinridge men in the North were "cheek by jowl" with the Republicans, and spoke of the plan for filling Southern offices, as related to him, to wit: leaving the present incumbents on duty. He doubted whether honorable Southern men would consent to hold office in such way. An enumeration of the States for BELL, including New-York and New-Jersey, was made by him, and the hope held out of an election of his ticket by the people.

Addressing himself to this Southern audience, he depicted the evils of disunion in the continuation of Democratic misrule, in the consequence of continued dissatisfaction and ultimate anarchy. Of the Democracy, he said: "They elected the most corrupt man the country has ever had—JAMES BUCHANAN—and now they come forward and ask you to elect his elongation—his *protégé*—J. C. BRECKINRIDGE. They told you Mr. PIERCE was a virtuous man, and would make an admirable President. When his term expired they did not reelect him. No! They told you JAMES BUCHANAN was a statesman of experience, and he ought to be elected, and he would do away with all the difficulties that PIERCE left behind him." In continuation, he passed a glowing eulogy upon CLAY, WEBSTER, and their compeers, and concluded with a somewhat similar praise of DOUGLAS. Showed how each had been denounced in the South as an Abolitionist, and begged his audience to disregard these epithets.

MONEY AGAIN.

He then returned to a consideration of the fusion in New-York, saying:

"These Black Republicans are full of money. They are full of hope. Thank God for the fusion: we shall get some money by it, and that is the only good we have got from the Breckinridge men. We will get some money with the Breckinridge Party—a million of dollars, perhaps; and as there is hardly an article in the North that is not purchasable, we will carry the State of New-York. The Republicans scattered money like pebbles—they had $200,000 to spare after they went into Pennsylvania. I should have been pleased to have had about $50,000 of it to bring here—for honest purposes."

The career of JOHN BELL and the fame of EDWARD EVERETT were then referred to, and the Union glorified. The speech being closed with an earnest appeal to Tennesseans to stand by their men and to uphold the Union.

C. M.

SPEECH OF GOV. WISE AT NORFOLK.

What he Thinks of "Sam"—Mr. Douglas' Neck not too Short for the Cord—What the Governor will do if Mr. Lincoln is Elected.

For the last week the Norfolk (Va.) *Argus* has been publishing, by installments, the speech delivered by Gov. WISE in that city on the 27th ult. The concluding portion, which appeared on the 16th, contains some characteristic passages. After alluding to the disgrace which it would be to Virginia if her electoral vote should be given to JOHN BELL and "Sam," Gov. WISE said:

Fellow-citizens, I beseech you, let not "Sam" revive! Above all, let him not revive in Virginia! We buried him in Virginia in 1855. He lies buried there now—buried where he drew his last breath of life—buried on the other side of the "Tenth Legion," in the deepest, darkest mountain gorge of that broad domain of "West Augusta," where GEORGE WASHINGTON planted the standard of the last stronghold of patriotic defence. Then and there we buried "Sam" with all the honors of war. In the same tomb we laid his secret signal, his dark lantern, his whispered test-oath, and all the signs and tokens and monopoly of his civil proscription and religious intolerance. Tread lightly by his tomb, and if he stirs restlessly in the uneasy slumber of this living death, lift not a finger to raise him tottering on his feet again. But softly whisper in his ear:

"Oh, Sam! Sam!
What is life
To him that's born to die! or what wisdom,
Whose perfection ends in knowing we know nothing!
Mere contradiction all!—a tragic farce,
Tedious though short, and without art elaborate—
Ridiculously sad."

Then having alluded to the probable triumph of the Republicans, Gov. WISE asked what would his hearers do should Mr. LINCOLN be elected. Would they wait for overt acts? Have not Southern men already overt acts enough pressing upon their endurance? Is the long succession of "overt acts" by which State after State at the North has nullified the Fugitive Slave law—is the constant inroad on our border, which hurries off every year property valued at hundreds of thousands on underground railroads—is the constant invasion of incendiary appeals—is the extension of fanaticism into our own borders—is the invasion of Kansas with Sharpe's rifles, provided by emigrant aid societies, under the patronage and countenance of State authorities—is the Harper's Ferry raid of JOHN BROWN—is the recent Squatter Sovereignty burning of towns, and poisoning of cattle, and midnight conspiracy to depopulate North Texas—are not all these overt acts sufficiently imperative on Southern watchfulness, Southern self-preservation, Southern honor, to awake Southern resistance to further aggression? And will the declaration and act of war of a Northern majority, recorded at the polls, furnish no sufficient earnest and instance of further aggression? If not, what, then, is this vague, this undefined "overt act," for the purpose of awaiting which we are to bide our time in temporizing submission? Is it yet another Kansas invasion, or yet another JOHN BROWN raid? Ah, Sirs, wait for another overt act, wait for another raid, if you dare! And the next raid which comes upon you will not be a John Brown raid. It will not be led by one poor old fanatic, assisted by a handful of desperate or deluded followers, scantily equipped and blindly advised. It will be a raid of thousands—perhaps tens of thousands—of trained "Wide-Awakes." It will have the excutive countenance of the "irrepressible" tendencies of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the encouragement of the policy of non-intervention intervening to compel State sovereignty itself to submission, of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. And while we wait for overt acts, who shall guarantee us, what shall insure us, even while we wait, against all the disorder of anarchy, all the weakness of the dissolution, or the aggression of the abuse of Federal agencies throughout the United States? Who will fill the Federal offices? Will Southern men, now proud of their integrity, and faithful in sentiment to Southern interest and Southern rights, be seduced to accept the patronage distributed, and do the work commanded by ABRAHAM LINCOLN? What sons of the South, with any filial fondness left in their bosoms, will be found, then, to fatten on the Custom-houses, or to distribute incendiary torches from the post-offices? What then? Will the offices be filled by the worst enemies of the South, Southern traitors living in our midst and stealing our strength? Or must we send to the Abolitionist hordes of the North for a full corps of officeholders, to supply Federal offices at the South? If so, will these Southern traitors, or Northern invaders, be permitted to hold office quietly in the midst of Southern neighborhoods and communities?

Are the offices to be filled with the tools and emissaries of fanaticism, and must individual citizens and sovereign States alike become used to the adversities of actual invasion? Are we to be menaced and compelled into absolute subjection to the "solid men of Boston."

Then the speaker discussed at length the answers which Mr. DOUGLAS gave to the questions put to him at Norfolk. He charged that he held, in fact, the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance. His theory of treason was parallel with that which the British held during the Revolutionary War, but which the Americans repudiated. The Father of his Country, said the Governor, claimed for his countrymen the protection of *de facto* sovereignty in war, under public law. He and all our fathers claimed that they were under a *de facto* governmental power, recognized as such, and waging war under governmental authority, and were entitled to be treated as enemies in war. They were no marauders of the John Brown stamp, engaged in a lawless raid, without the authority of sovereign power. Accordingly, GEORGE WASHINGTON took hostages, and these were held by the rope as sureties for the safety of every prisoner of war, taken by the enemy in war. If the British dared to hang, he would retaliate by hanging under the rules of war. (So, I say to Mr. DOUGLAS—if revolution shall arise and rush us into a righteous war of resistance to aggression, we will not hang States, but if our citizens are hung, we will hold hostages by the rope, and Mr. DOUGLAS' own neck is not too short for the cord.)

The speaker concluded as follows:

Where no conflict exists among the States, no necessity can exist for extreme remedies on the part of one State against another State. And when extreme remedies are resorted to, the conflict which originates the remedy must also become extreme—to the final conflict of armed collision.

And whenever that conflict arises, I, for one, stand prepared to strike with all my might for the defence of my country's rights, her safety and her honor. And I know, too, where my country is—

"My country, Sir; is not a single spot
Of such a mould, or fixed to such a clime.
No! 'tis the social circle of my friends,
The lov'd community in which I'm linked,
And in whose welfare all my wishes centre."

So soon as the war already declared against my State and my section shall be actually commenced by the election of a Black Republican President, I stand ready to draw the sword of defence. I will wage no private war. I will take a part in no unauthorized foray. I shall first await the action of my own sovereign State. In torturing suspense, I shall wait upon her resolves, and pray God they may be worthy of the example of '98 and '99. And, although I fully recognize the right of a sovereign State to select secession as her mode and measure of redress for the infraction of the Federal compact, secession is not the mode which I would desire or recommend. I am unwilling to yield one right for the sake of the privilege of maintaining another right. I would make no such bargain—no such compromise. I would not yield my right to the army and the navy—to the Federal treasure and territory. I would not yield my right to the Union any more than I would yield my right to my negro property. No! I would keep both the Union and the negro, and fight to the last to preserve and maintain all my rights to both.

As I have said, I will first appeal to Virginia for authority to fight under her banner. But if Virginia shall not meet the issue, and come up to the mark of self-defence and self-respect, I will look to North Carolina, I will look to South Carolina, to Georgia, to each Southern State in succession, and appeal to each for permission to fight under the ægis of her sovereignty. And I will advise each State not to wait for the example or coöperation of other States. Such waiting will only produce faltering, and all the delay and confusion of uncertainty. No! Let each State leap at once, for herself and by herself, into the contest, and struggle for precedence and preëminence in the work of defence.

Any one State, even the smallest, can make the battle and win the victory. And if the smallest State will make the battle alone and unaided; if gallant little Florida alone will take up the gauntlet of war and levy an army, I will enlist in that army, wherever it shall be raised, and we will see then, whether the "Black Douglas" can execute his threat of coercion. If ever the issue comes, I hope to meet him in the field where the *ultima ratio* of States is to be tried. And even fighting under the banner of one little State, I will remember that the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong. I will remember, too, that PATRICK HENRY had every loyalist to cry out "treason" against him to the House of Burgesses; but he seized the old powder magazine at Williamsburg, and dragged even loyalists themselves into the tide of resistance and revolution along with him. I will remember, too, when told that eighteen millions are pressing against our eight millions, that there was a time when five millions of American patriots stood secure and won the contest against more than fifty—more than a hundred millions.

And when the hour of battle comes, we shall find that it will not cross swords over a sectional line. No. Our enemies at the North will find our friends there, too, the true friends of justice and right—Northern defenders of Southern rights—and enough in numbers to keep both hands of Northern fanaticism busied with strife at home; while we, at the South, will have active work to do in waging the war against Southern traitors in our midst and at our doors. It will be a neighborhood war, at both ends, and in the centre of the continent. At the North, and at the South; it will be a war which will array all the forces of conservatism, all the friends of equal rights, against the fanaticism and the fraud of Black Republicanism at the North, and its tools and panders at the South. It will not be a war of sectionalism or of dissolution, and, once commenced, it must result, sooner or later, in the reëstablishment of the integrity of the Union, and the purity of the Constitution.

In such a strife, and for such a holy purpose, I will join the ranks of war, and fight alike against those who would oppress me and those who would coerce my submission to oppression. I will fight—

"To combat violence, fraud and usurpation,
To pluck the spoil from the oppressor's jaws,
And keep my country, as I found it—FREE?"

The Lecompton Constitution.

WAS MR. DOUGLAS ITS AUTHOR?—HIS SPEECH AT MILWAUKEE.

On Saturday last Mr. DOUGLAS addressed a mass meeting at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He took up the charge which has recently been made against him—that he was the author of the Lecompton Constitution, and discussed it at length. He said:

"An abolition newspaper has just been placed in my hands, containing what purports to be a correspondence between a Breckinridge committee in Kansas and certain citizens of that Territory. I have no means of knowing whether this correspondence is genuine or fictitious. [A voice, 'Fictitious, undoubtedly.'] I have looked over the names attached to it, and recognize no one as a personal acquaintance. In this correspondence I am distinctly charged with being the author of the Lecompton Constitution. [Great laughter.] I do not blame you for laughing at that statement. [Renewed laughter.] If there is any statement on earth that ought to seem ludicrous and laughable, it is a charge of that kind. But nevertheless the charge is distinctly made that I not only devised the Lecompton Constitution, but that it was submitted to me, and that I approved it, together with the plan of submitting the Slavery clause. [Laughter.] I desire to say to you emphatically that it is false in every particular. [Immense applause.] I never saw the Lecompton Constitution until after it had been adopted in Kansas by the Convention, and sent to the President of the United States for acceptance. I never saw the schedule by which the Slavery clause was submitted until after it was forwarded to the States for publication. I never heard, nor conceived, nor dreamed that any man on earth ever thought of such a scheme. I make these statements distinctly, without equivocation or mental reservation. I appeal to God, in the presence of high heaven and this audience, that the charge is false, I care not who made it. [Tremendous applause.] It seems as if the Disunionists of the South, and the Abolitionists of the North are determined to hunt me down by all the means that malice can invent. ['That's so.' 'They can't do it,' 'Never, never,' 'You are too much of a giant,' and applause."]

Then Mr. DOUGLAS proceeded to make what he termed a simple statement of facts, narrating how he used his influence in persuading Hon. R. J. WALKER to accept the appointment of Governor of the Territory, and how Gov. WALKER insisted before accepting the nomination that every Federal officeholder in Kansas must coöperate with him. A few weeks afterwards Mr. DOUGLAS called at the Revere House at the request of Gov. WALKER, who there read to him his inaugural address, stating at the same time that President BUCHANAN had read the document, and that he had made one or two verbal alterations in it, which he showed to Mr. DOUGLAS. Gov. WALKER states explicitly in reply to a question from Mr. DOUGLAS, that the statement in this address that he was authorized to say that if the Constitution was not accepted by the people, it would not be accepted by Congress, was approved by the President, as well as the rest of the address. This proposition Mr. DOUGLAS most emphatically approved, and stated to Gov. WALKER that he should want the most decided evidence that the people did approve the Constitution before he should vote for its acceptance. Some further conversation ensued regarding the prospects of the Territory, and the interview terminated. Gov. WALKER went to Kansas and delivered his address, and when the Convention adopted the Constitution without submitting it to the people, Mr. DOUGLAS declared that he denounced the outrage in the most unmeasured terms. "I denounced it," he said, "before I knew what the course of any other man in America in relation to it would be. I did not wait one hour, or one minute, when I discovered the trick by which the people were to be cheated." * * * When I reached Washington, three days before the meeting of Congress, I went directly to the President, and had a talk with him upon this subject, in which I informed him, as a friend, not to send the Constitution into Congress for acceptance. I told him it was a violation of every pledge we had made to the people, a violation of the fundamental principles of the Democratic Party, and a violation of the principles of all parties, in all Republican Governments, because it was an attempt to force a Constitution upon an unwilling people. He begged me not to say anything upon the subject, until we should hear the news as to how the vote stood on the Slavery clause. The vote, you remember, was to be taken on the Slavery clause on the 21st of December, three or four weeks subsequent to this Convention. I told the President that if he would withhold his recommendation until the vote was taken on that clause, I would withhold my speech against the measure. He said he must recommend it in his message, and I replied that if he did I would denounce it the moment his message was read. [Great applause. A VOICE—"We like you for it."] At last the President became somewhat excited upon the subject. [Laughter.] And he arose and said to me: "Mr. DOUGLAS, I desire you to remember that no Democrat ever yet differed from an Administration of his own choice without being crushed." ["Ah!" and laughter.] Then he added: "Beware of the fate of TALLMADGE and RIVES." I arose and said: "Mr. President, I wish you to remember that Gen. JACKSON is dead, Sir." [Tumultuous cheering.] From that day to this, he and I have been trying the question whether or not Gen. JACKSON is dead. [Great laughter and applause.] And one thing is certain—the people of Illinois decided, in 1858, that JAMES BUCHANAN was no Gen. JACKSON. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

Mr. DOUGLAS then alluded to his speech in the Senate on the subject, and claimed that these men who had written the letters on this subject would have denounced him then had there been any foundation for the charges which they now made. He criticized the correspondence at some length, and related the particulars of an interview which he had at Washington with Gen. CALHOUN who called upon him in company with Mr. WEIR, then District-Attorney in Kansas. Then he declared, as he had before, that a fraudulent submission was a forgery, and that he could not sanction it without repudiating all the acts of his life and doing a political act which he regarded immoral and unjust.

With regard to the charge that he had offered Mrs. CALHOUN $2,000 to suppress letters which he had written to her husband on this subject Mr. DOUGLAS said:

"I never insulted Mrs. CALHOUN, or degraded myself, by offering her or anybody else any money or other compensation for suppressing my private correspondence with Mr. CALHOUN, or anybody else on earth. I will tell you all I know about this last charge. Just before I left Washington, a few months ago, I received a letter from a near relative of the late JOHN CALHOUN, in which he furnished not only the statement, but the evidence, that one of Mr. BUCHANAN's Federal officeholders in Nebraska, a man holding a land office and nearly connected with the worst enemy I have on earth, had gone to Mrs. CALHOUN and asked permission to look over her deceased husband's private correspondence with Judge DOUGLAS. She refused to permit him, saying that her husband's correspondence was sacred. ["Sound," "Right," &c.] Thereupon this Federal office-holder offered Mrs. CALHOUN $2,000 if she would allow him to look over Gen. CALHOUN's private papers and take out all the private papers that Judge DOUGLAS had ever written to her husband. She, like a true-hearted woman, who revered the memory and honor of her husband, indignantly rejected the bribe. And now my enemies dare charge on me their attempt to bribe a widowed woman. ["Shame on them," and applause.] Mrs. CALHOUN authorized her relative to inform me of these facts, which he did, together with the tender on her part to surrender to me all the letters I ever wrote to her husband. I answered that I had never written any letter to the late Gen. CALHOUN that I was ashamed to have the whole world see it. That it was possible, in the hurry and freedom of private correspondence, that I might sometimes have expressed myself carelessly or inelegantly, but there was nothing in my letters which I was afraid to have the public know. I added that I appreciated the noble conduct of Mrs. CALHOUN, and that she was authorized to forward the letters to me, if it was her will. I received a letter from her in reply, in which she stated that she had carefully examined all her husband's private papers, and there was no letter to be found written by me to him since 1852 or 1853."

A Short Speech by Gov. Seward.

THE PROGRESS OF REPUBLICAN IDEAS IN CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

Port Byron, Cayuga County, was the scene of a brilliant Republican demonstration on Thursday last. Gov. SEWARD, who was casually present, made a very short speech. After some local allusions he said:

"We are all engaged in building up a great country, that is to pervade a continent, and as we hope to last forever. Every vote given by us is so much work done in this great undertaking. The difference between parties has at last come to be simply this,—that the Republican thinks and studies the effect of his work. The Democrat casts his vote for his party, because he has always done so, and he has always done so before because his father did so before him. Now, my good Democratic friend, your vote, if wrong, will affect not only your own welfare, but mine, and the welfare of endless generations here and elsewhere, just as my vote will affect your welfare, and that of the same generations. I submit that if I am obliged to think and give you good reasons for my vote, you are equally bound to think and give me good reasons for yours. *The simple only issue is the extension or non-extension of Slavery throughout this great nation or empire, which we are all building.* On this point there would be, if we could get at it fairly, not one dissenting vote. If there had never been any Know-Nothing Party, nor any Whig Party, nor any Democratic Party, we should all see alike, that Slavery is wrong in itself, and dangerous and ruinous to our country, and that, therefore, it ought not to be any further extended. [Applause.]

We should see this for the reason so simply and broadly stated in the Declaration of Independence, namely, that it is *self-evident*. Men cannot fail to see what is self-evident, if they are not blinded. Past parties have blinded us; that is all. I congratulate you that we are continually more and more recovering our sight. Pennsylvania and Indiana (cheers) have at last regained their sight.

If we needed more evidence, it is to be found here. Twenty or more years ago, those good old friends around, whose hair was black then as yours is now, but is now turning white as mine is, used to call me here to maintain them in this same controversy. They were overborne, and I, although not a boisterous man, was threatened to be committed to jail for my too great boldness at the polls in opposition to the popular sentiment. The Swamp Angels, as they were called, would come up in troops from the low lands along the canal, and Mentz would roll up a tremendous majority against what was called Abolitionism and Treason. To-day I came here through the region from which those ancient Democratic voters used to come, and to! they were crowding the boats with Republican Wide-Awakes for this meeting. It is a sure sign when the Swamp Angels of Mentz are changed into Wide-Awakes. So the world does move. [Great applause.]

But I must be short, for it is time for me to go home. Republicans of Cayuga, you have claimed to be in advance of this great movement, and I have enjoyed a share with you in this claim. The irrepressible conflict approaches its triumph. [Loud cheers.] It is to triumph all along the line of our counties and of all the Free States. Shall we be outdone by our converted brethren, by newly-enlisted allies. [Cries of 'No, no, no!'] Well, I take your word for it. Cayuga will in proportion to her population, give the largest vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the first Republican President of the United States."

Political Miscellany.

WHAT GOV. BROWN WILL DO.

Hon. A. G. BROWN, of Mississippi, addressed a Breckinridge and Lane meeting at New-Orleans a few evenings since. The *Crescent* sketches the concluding portion of his address as follows:

"On the subject of the charge of disunion, the honorable gentleman remarked that in his State there was not one person to be found who would disrupt the Union. We want to conserve it by protecting the rights of the people. But whenever the Government shall be in the hands of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Union will be dissolved. I am not here to tell you what to do, my fellow-citizens, but by banding together you can sustain yourselves. Be ready to jump into each other's bosoms, as it were; and if LINCOLN becomes President, it is in that emergency more important to us than if DOUGLAS, or BELL, or BRECKINRIDGE, get only one or more votes than the other, that you be united. What is to be done? some say. Wait, others reply. I won't wait—I will resist. [Cheers.] I have no right to dictate to Louisiana, but I have a right to speak of Mississippi and what she will do, and when it is to be done. Louisiana may do as she pleases. I ask to have no man committed to my opinions. All I do is to try and enforce these opinions in my own State.

In the event of LINCOLN's election, I shall advise the Governor of the State of Mississippi to convene the Legislature. I shall advise the Legislature to call a Convention of the people; and that they call home their Congressional Representatives, and let them arouse, by the memory of the spirit of their forefathers, in the defence of right and justice. The hour of threats and oppression has grown into fullness at the North, and it would not be surprising to see the Yankee actuated by the same desire to whip us into subjection that animated King GEORGE IV. But let them come; never did the British at New-Orleans have a bloodier job with Gen. JACKSON than would these Yankees have with us. Many a Jackson would spring forth, Minerva-like, to defend the rights of the South. All we now ask is equal rights under the Constitution, and if we get not these, I advise you to resistance."

A PECUNIARY APPEAL.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* states, on "undoubted authority," that the State Bank of North Carolina, in view of the alarming state of the country, has determined to suspend discounting for the present. It adds:

"That great pecuniary distress will result from this step, cannot be doubted. The Bank of North Carolina has just gone into operation, with a large capital. The fact that it would be its interest to lend out its money freely, doubtless induced many to make contracts and engagements, on the faith of being able to fulfill them by accommodations at that institution. All such men will, of course, come up short, and those to whom they are under obligations will, in turn, be reduced to great pecuniary inconvenience. In a word, it is hard, if not impossible, to foretell the end of this beginning."

The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* learns that in Charleston, Augusta, and Savannah, some of the Banks have refused to discount cotton drafts on New-York, payable after the 1st of November.

MORE CHANGES.

Mr. AMOS BRIGGS, one of the most prominent Americans in this State, and formerly elected to the Legislature by the members of that organization, has written a letter giving in his adhesion to Mr. LINCOLN. So has Hon. HENRY SHEEMAN, of Hartford, who was one of the most energetic adherents Mr. FILLMORE had in Connecticut in 1856.

THE DEMOCRACY PUSE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Douglas State Central Committee, of Pennsylvania, met in Philadelphia on Thursday evening, and adopted resolutions withdrawing the straight ticket. The following is the second resolution of this series:

Resolved, That regarding, as we have from the first—both on account of the regularity of their nomination and the clear consistency of the platform upon which they stand with that adopted by the Reading State Convention—DOUGLAS and JOHNSON to be, *solely* entitled to receive the Democratic electoral vote of Pennsylvania, we are not permitted to doubt that vote will be given to them by the electors now left in nomination, in case of success, and especially as the history of the country in the past has never, except in a single case, shown a failure on the part of any elector ever chosen by the people to cast his vote according to the instructions of the Convention appointing him.

An address to the Democracy of Pennsylvania was also adopted which declares that the straight ticket was nominated by the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS, because the State Committee, of which Mr. WELSH is Chairman, passed resolutions at Philadelphia, on the 2d of July designed to release the Electors nominated at Reading from their obligations to vote for Mr. DOUGLAS, and that as the Committee on the 12th inst. rescinded this action, the cause of complaint which the Douglas Democracy had is removed.

In the course of the debate which preceded the adoption of this address, Mr. CESSNER said that the action of the Breckinridge flank, in falling back upon the Reading ticket, was prompted by a desire to ruin Judge DOUGLAS. They hoped that the straight ticket would be retained, knowing that the friends of Judge DOUGLAS would be divided between it and the Reading regular ticket. Then they would openly declare that the comparatively few votes cast for the straight ticket constituted DOUGLAS' entire strength in Pennsylvania, and claim the entire vote for the Reading ticket as indicative of BRECKINRIDGE's strength. The hopes of Judge DOUGLAS would be ruined by retaining the straight ticket. It had subserved its purpose in coercing the Welshites into submission. The regular Electors were bound in honor to support DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, for in no historic case had an elector failed to represent the wishes of his constituents.

THE HON. MR. YANCEY AND THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The Charleston *Courier* has the following paragraph:

"We are authorized to state positively and distinctly, and on responsible evidence which can be furnished to a proper demand, that the nomination for the Vice-Presidency on the Douglas Ticket was offered to WM. L. YANCEY, of Alabama. This offer was made through or by GEORGE N. SANDERS, of New-York, and with the knowledge of STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS, and but a few days before the meeting of the adjourned Convention at Baltimore."

**MR. B

and that quarter. Even the result of the Northern State elections, referred to were well known. Whatever the substantial reality of these apprehensions or fears may be, the wonder is that the first or only effect should be seen on the Northwestern Railway shares, and by sympathy on the shares of the trunk lines, connecting more directly with the Grain than the Cotton States. If our Southern trade is in danger of being cut off by sectional aggression and counter irritation, or by a dismemberment of the Union, New-York Real Estate, and some ten or fifteen of the heaviest of our New-York Banks, who have dealings with the South, should be the first to be looked after. And without again traversing the opinion put forth from Wall-street, that the danger ahead is imminent, we must be suffered to express surprise that the Railway Share Market should be made more sensitive to the impending crisis than the Federal Loan, to come off to-day at Washington, or the Stocks of the old Merchants' Bank and Bank of America, whose identification, time out of mind, with the business of the South, has been a material source of their profits, or the Stock of the Bank of the Republic, (now selling at 25 ℔ cent. premium,) which is a peculiar Southern concern, or the Bank of Commerce, half of whose overgrown capital, if not useless, would be a poor investment without the trade of the South; or Real Estate, down town and up town, which would undoubtedly suffer immensely from a calamity like that of the serious alienation of Southern trade and commerce, and much more by the separation of the States. It is scarcely the province of this column of our paper to discuss political dangers. We refer to the subject only in connection with the partial, and we must say very inconsistent use made of the question on the Stock Exchange, in advance of the Presidential result on the 6th November.

The following statement shows the business of the Reading Railroad during the month of September, 1860, compared with the same month in 1859:

	1860.	1859.
Receipts from coal	$248 467 06	$188,729 20
Merchandise	51,607 03	38,467 06
Travel, &c.	39,317 14	36,425 71
Total	$339,911 23	$264,621 97
Transportation, Roadway, &c.	139,758 32	134,167 93
Net profit for the month	$200,152 91	$130,454 04
Net profit for previous 9 mos.	1,069,239 19	850,568 15
Total net profit for 10 months.	$1,269,781 10	$981,022 19

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	Total Inc.
D. & R. R. R.	59,647	1,378,776	39,943	1,622,636	243,860
Kehigh. Canal	39,522	1,070,192	36,179	1,122,792	52,607
D. Val. R. R.	13,700	477,114	13,987	725,011	147,897
Lehigh Canal	30,877	815,352	32,653	888,303	72,951
Scranton & S'th.	13,029	488,029	14,972	655,992	167,963
Do. North.	4,792	156,301	7,739	188,564	32,263
Pa. Coal Co.	20,575	580,689	24,129	580,572	D. 87
Sus. & H. Co.	20,341	453,312	16,859	360,413	D.92,899
Wyoming So.	—	290,552	—	284,893	D. 5,659
Do. North.	—	39,045	—	40,506	1,461
Shamokin	5,045	128,992	6,106	153,346	24,354
Treverton	2,162	93,186	1,491	72,217	D.20,969
Broad Top	2,710	98,583	4,207	150 017	51,434
Bk. Mt., H. T.	2,160	48,185	2,804	74,485	26,300
Lykens Valley	2,300	42,569	1,207	54,367	11,848
Total	196,861	6,160,807	202,076	6,974,981	—

The *Miner's Journal*, of Saturday, says:

"We have no new feature to notice in the trade this week, except that the demand for Coal is improving, and prices are firm at the quoted rates. We hope, hereafter, to be enabled to chronicle an improvement in the trade weekly, until it becomes remunerative to the producer, which has not been the case since 1856."

The *Express* of Saturday afternoon has the following report on the affairs of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road:

"A meeting of the parties interested in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road was held at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., this morning, and unanimous approval obtained for the plan for reorganizing the Company, which is briefly as follows: The property is to be bought for the general benefit by a Purchasers' Committee, consisting of

J. F. D. Lanier, Samuel J. Tilden and L. H. Meyer, of New-York; J. Edgar Thompson, of Philadelphia; and Samuel Hanna, of Indiana; subject, also, to the assent of an Advisory Committee, consisting of Mr. Evans, of London, and L. Von Hoffman, of New-York.

A new issue of Bonds and Stock to be made, as follows, the mortgage to be upon the whole line:

First mortgage of $5,250,000, at 7 ℔ cent., the bondholders to vote as stockholders on both upon each $200 of bonds—interest to commence after Jan. 1, 1862.

Second mortgage, $5,100,000, at 7 ℔ cent., with the same power of voting as first mortgage, and interest to commence April 1, 1862.

Third mortgage, $2,000,000, at 7 ℔ cent., with power of voting at par, and to receive all the profits and interest upon first and second mortgage after April, 1862, up to 7 ℔ cent.

New stock of $6,500,000, entitled to 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, after interest is paid on the bonds.

First mortgage bondholders of the old lines are to get new first mortgage for principal and interest.

Second mortgage bondholders, and third mortgage bondholders of the old Company, to get second mortgages for the principal, and third mortgage for their arrears of interest due since Oct. 1, 1859.

Real estate bonds are to get third mortgage bonds, and general or floating debt creditors are to be paid in the same way.

Stockholders are to get new stock at par. The plan, in brief, is to postpone the payment of interest for a short period, and to allow all the creditors to retain an equitable interest in the new concern, as fully and in the same priority as at present."

The following was to-day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$96,014
Payments	149,517
Balance	4,454,642

Receipts for Customs, $62,000.

The September traffic on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad was as follows:

1860	$72,176 78
1859	47,420 77
Increase, 1860	$24,756 01

Of the Little Miami, Columbia and Xenia road for the same month:

1860	$116,934 29
1859	115,982 16
Increase	$952 13

Of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago road for the first week in October:

Passengers	$13,875 95
Freight	15,114 70
Mails and Express	858 53
Total	$29,849 18
Corresponding period in 1859	4,025 50
Increase in 1860	$5,823 68

The details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago road for the second week are:

Freight	$40,281 39	$47,858 30	Inc.	$7,563 91
Passengers	9,676 94	9,610 37	Dec.	66 57
Mails, &c.	1,125 00	1,250 00	Inc.	125 00
Total	$51,083 33	$58,705 67	Inc.	$7,622 44

The Circular of Messrs. LEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, prepared for the European mail of Saturday, thus refers to the condition of the Stock Market:

"There seems to be little disposition on the part of *bona fide* holders of stock to dispose of their property at prices made for them by alarmists; but, at the same time, the fact of a skillful and experienced combination existing, and using the means so well known to the initiated to create ephemeral panics and depress market values, tends to the contraction of business and investment in the class of securities thus open to attack. The traffic returns continue most satisfactory. Money has become again very easy, there being an excess of supply at 6 ℔ cent., and brokers having funds left with them at 5 and 5½ ℔ cent. The real value of railroad property is beyond doubt increasing day by day, and holders of many of our stocks may look for dividends on property long unproductive at no distant period. The Illinois Central Railroad Company report collections in the Land Department since Oct. 1 of $84,000, and sales of land during the same period of $163,000. The earnings of the road for the second week of October are as follows: For 1860, $76,636 16, and for 1859, $62,796 15; gain this year, $13,840 11. The gain for the two weeks, Oct. 1860, is $29,071 69."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 58 bbls. Ashes, 27,389 bbls. Flour, 302 bbls. Corn Meal, 106,936 bush. Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 31,006 bushels Barley, 30,013 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Malt, 306 pkgs. Provisions, and 236 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in limited demand, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection warehouse this morning, 629 bbls., including 379 bbls. Pots and 250 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 75 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron, including all offered, at $27 50 @$28 ℔ ton.

COFFEE—The principal business to-day was at auction; 4,000 bags Rio were sold at 13¼c.@15⅛c. ℔ lb., averaging $13 82 ℔ 100 lbs., and indicating a very firm market.

COTTON—The inquiry continues animated, and the tendency of prices is decidedly upward. We have heard of sales, since our last, of 8,000 bales, part *in transitu*, leaving light stocks in first hands and on shipboard, at this port. We now quote Middling Uplands, at 11¼c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb. Yesterday's report of sales should have read 11,500 bales,—being the heaviest single day's business ever transacted in this market.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy and drooping. The demand is restricted, as shippers are not buying freely. The rise in freights checks export movements. The home trade purchase only such lots as are wanted for immediate use. The current receipts exceed the sales, and tend to depress prices. Most holders are quite eager to sell. The reported sales since our last comprise only 14,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 40, mainly at $5 35@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 65, chiefly at $5 55@$5 60; superfine Western at $5 30@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 60@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 70@$6 40; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 75@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$5 95, mainly at $5 90@$5 95 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30	@$5 40
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 75	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 85	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 25

Southern is in moderate request at declining prices. The reported sales comprise 2,000 bbls. in lots, at $5 80 @$6 10 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 85 @$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 425 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is in less demand at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 3,320 boxes Layer Raisins, $2 50@$2 67½; 1,906 boxes, 1,582 half-boxes and 1,179 quarter-boxes Bunch Raisins, at $2 42½@ $2 47½, $1 25@$1 30 and 61c.@62c., respectively; 1,233 boxes Malaga Lemons, at $3 20@$3 40; 109 boxes Malaga oranges, at $2 10; 138 half-kegs and and 107 quarter-kegs Malaga Grapes, at $4 80@$5 20 and $3 10@$3 30, respectively; 221 kegs, 495 half-kegs and 1,032 quarter-kegs Malaga Figs, at 3½c.@ 4½c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been comparatively quiet to-day, as the principal buyers have not been disposed to pay within at least 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel of the general asking prices for desirable lots. Shippers have been willing to buy red Western at $1 35@$1 36, but most holders have been reluctant to accept these rates. The reported transactions add up 78,000 bushels, including white Canada, prime, at $1 51; white Western at $1 47@$1 50, with small lots at $1 52@$1 56; amber Western at $1 37@$1 38; red Western, $1 36@$1 36½; amber Iowa, $1 31@$1 32; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 27@$1 29; Racine Spring at $1 28; Chicago Spring at $1 21@$1 26; Red State at $1 33; white Kentucky at $1 55@$1 58 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair demand and is steady. Sales 67,000 bushels, chiefly at 70½c.@71c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 74c. for white Western; 76c.@77c. for yellow Western and Northern, ℔ bushel. Rye continues scarce and wanted, at 80c.@81c. ℔ bushel; sales 1,600 bushels. Barley is quiet, yet firm; sales 9,300 bushels, including Canada West at 85c.@85½c., and State at 78c., ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada at 39c.@39½c.; Western at 38½c.@39½c., and State at 39c.@40c. ℔ bushel.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been decidedly less extensive than the sales. Some holders have made slight concessions to buyers, thus inducing them to purchase freely. Week's receipts, 16,062 Hides. Week's sales, 50,300 Hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 18,600 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 20@21 lbs., 24½c.@24¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 29 lbs., 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,920 dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 10,500 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., 23½c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,000 dry California, 23 lbs., 23½c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,000 dry Tampico, 21 lbs., 21¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,500 dry Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., 21½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 dry Truxillo, 16 lbs., 21½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,400 dry Port-au-Platte, 17 lbs., 15c., 6 months, as they run; 400 dry Texas, 26 lbs., private terms; 500 dry salted Southern, 22 lbs., 16c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,700 Western Slaughter, 50@70 lbs., 9¾c.@9¾c., 6 months; 700 Country Slaughter, 60 lbs., 8¾c.@9c., cash; 1,600 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 8¾c.@9c., cash; 350 Barbados, 50 lbs., private terms; 122 Bermuda, 70 lbs., private terms; 34 bales Calcutta Cow, 9½ lbs., 77½c., 6 months; 25 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 147,800; same time last year, 248,400; year before, 66,200; and 74 bales Cow and Buffalo.

IRON—Has been inactive here, including Scotch Pig at $22 50@$23 ℔ ton, usual terms. In Philadelphia, sales have been made of only small lots at about previous quotations.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Inquiry fair; rates have undergone no quotable alteration. All kinds of overweights continue scarce and wanted. Oak Sole—Prime in good request; common grades neglected. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 47,600 sides. Upper in the rough and finished stock unaltered since our last. The late auction sale attracted a fair degree of competition. Boots and Shoes—Demand steady with manufacturers; jobbing business has become less animated than hitherto." We quote; Sole, Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, good middle, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, good heavy, 27c.@29c.; Oak Slaughter, light Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter, heavy, for banding, good, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, Spanish, all weights, 24c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter, cropped, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 21½c.@ 22½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21c. @22c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 20½c.@ 21½c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 19c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 19½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 19c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres damaged, all weights, 17½c.@19½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres poor, all weights, 13c.@14½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 23c.@25c., on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland, 90c. for Common and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 500 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $19 20½@$19 30; new Prime, at $14 50, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue scarce and inactive. Lard rules quiet; sales 220 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at uniform prices. The day's transactions add up 375 bbls., at $8 75@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is inactive at 15c. @20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling in lots, at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 120 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—The demand has been good for Deer, and rather limited for Goat, at our quotations. *Deer*—San Juan, 36c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 38c.@39c.; Vera Cruz, 38c.@40c.; Chagres, 38c.@40c.; Porto C. and Barcelona, 30c.@32c.; Missouri, 24c.@26c.; Texas and Arkansas, 20c.@21c.; Florida, 18c.@20c. *Goat*—Tampico, 38c.@40c.; Vera Cruz, 35c.@36c.; Buenos Ayres, 34c.@35c., ℔ lb.; Curacoa No. 1, 60c.@65c.; Curacoa No. 2, 35c.@40c.; Madras, 32c.@35c.; West Indies, 25c.@30c.; Cawnpore, 32c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 25c.@40c., each, 6 months.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 700 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¼c., and Porto Rico at 7½c.@7⅝c.; with an invoice of Manila reported at 6⅞c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in good request. The Messrs. STUART quote their varieties, in lots of twenty packages and upwards, thus: Best quality loaf, 10¾c.; best quality crushed, 10¼c.; circle A, crushed, 10c.; granulated, 9¾c.; ground, 9¾c.; refined white, A, 9¾c.; refined yellow, C, 9c., cash, ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 45,000 lbs. prime at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 425 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@24½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather quiet, to-day, chiefly because of the high rates claimed by shipowners. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 11½d.@12¾d. ℔ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ℔ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ℔ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d.@13¾d. ℔ bushel; Hops, ¾d.@¾d. ℔ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 515 tons, to Bristol, England, at a round sum; a Br. brig, 16,000 bushels Wheat, to Cork and a market, 14d. in bulk; a Br. bark, 600 tons, same voyage, 13½d. in ship's bags; a Br. schooner, same, 13d. in shipper's bags; a brig, 200 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,650; one, 187 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,700; a schooner, 150 tons, same voyage, $1,400; one, 100 tons, same, $1,000; a brig, 198 tons, from an eastern port to West Indies and back to New-York, $1,800; one, 280 tons, from Norfolk to a Windward Island, $15; one, 160 tons, from Jacksonville to the Windward, $13; a schooner, 120,000 feet, from Jacksonville to Havana, two voyages, $12; a brig, 296 tons, to Xibara and back, $2,200; one, 193 tons, to Matanzas, &c., and back, $1,800; a ship, 586 tons, from the East Indies to New-York; a brig, 264 tons, to Madeira, Sicily and back; a bark, 295 tons, to Genoa; a schooner, 260 tons, to Curacao and back; a bark, 360 tons, to Havana; a ship, 742 tons, on terms we did not learn.

CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate is healthy, agreeable to the taste, and nutritive.

It is used everywhere as a pectoral, as a strengthening agent.

It is acknowledged by every "Medical Institute," and recommended for the benefit of feeble constitutions and sickly persons.

Use "Chocolate Bonbons" for your children, instead of any other "bonbons or candies."

Use "Chocolate" for your LUNCH.

Every "business man" ought to keep in his desk a tablet of "MENDES' Health Chocolate."

It is used in Paris and in London by all persons whose business does not allow their going home at mid-day, as the most nutritive "lunch," as the most agreeable food.

The best "lunch" is a cake of good "Chocolate" with a roll of bread and a glass of water for beverage.

Make your purchase of

E. MENDES,
Manufacturer of Patented Chocolate,
No. 645 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

J. B. L.

I am waiting your reply.

JANE C.

E. M B.—WILL FIND A REPLY TO HER KIND favor at "South Farmingham, Mass.," as directed. Please answer immediately.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

For sale, a house in 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Location suitable for the dress-making and millinery business. Apply to JOHN R. WILLIS, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND Winter Millinery at wholesale and retail at lowest cash prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS, No. 697 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,

NOS. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,

Two doors below 14th-st.

THE WAY THERE.

Cars leave corner Broadway and Vesey-st., opposite the Museum, *vid* 6th-av., for R. H. Macy's store and Central Park once in two minutes. Stages up Broadway through 8th-st. and 14th-st. and 6th-av., once in five minutes.

WHAT YOU WILL FIND THERE.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of

LACE GOODS!!

EMBROIDERIES!!!

WHITE GOODS!!!

FINE FLANNELS!!!

HOSIERY AND GLOVES!!!

RIBBONS!!!

FRENCH FLOWERS and HAIR ORNAMENTS!!!

YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.!!!

To be found in New-York!!!

Nothing equal to it on Broadway!!!

Nothing to begin to equal it on any avenue in the City!!

WHAT WILL YOU FIND AT R. H. MACY'S?

2,000 French and Scotch embroidered Collars, new shapes, worth 50 cts., will be sold at 25 cts.

2,000 French and Scotch Collars, NEW SHAPES, 5s., 6s. 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s. 12s., 14s., $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8.

A whole importation closed out at less than auction prices.

1,800 French and Scotch embroidered Sets from 4s. to $8, equally cheap.

All our French Bands at MACY'S.

All our Dimoty Bands at MACY'S.

All our Cambric Trimmings at MACY'S.

All our Infants' Waists.

All our Infants' Dresses.

All our Ladies made up Under Clothing.

All our Valenciennes Laces at MACY'S.

All our Guipure Laces at MACY'S.

All our Thread Laces at MACY'S.

All our French Laces at MACY'S.

At prices 25 per cent. less than any other house in New-York.

WHAT WILL YOU FIND AT R. H. MACY'S?

1,000 LADIES' FINE HEM STITCH HDKFS.,

All Linen, for 1s. each.

1,000 All Linen, for 2s. each.

500 All Linen, for 3s. each.

500 All Linen, for 4s. each.

1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED LINEN HEM STITCH HDKFS., from 4s. to $8.

A Great Bargain.

WHAT WILL YOU FIND AT R. H. MACY'S?

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

CLASP IN FRONT CORSETS,

Best quality, for $1,

At R. H. MACY'S.

FRENCH CORSETS, all bone, 6s,

At R. H. MACY'S.

HOOP SKIRTS, all qualities,

At R. H. MACY'S.

MAGIC and VICTORIA RUFFLINGS,

In Linen and Muslin,

At R. H. MACY'S.

WHAT WILL YOU FIND AT R. H. MACY'S?

SPLENDID RIBBONS, Fall Styles, 1s. a yard,

At R. H. MACY'S.

10,000 Yards Splendid Quality RIBBONS,

20 Cents a Yard,

At R. H. MACY'S.

10,000 Yards very best quality RIBBONS,

for 3s. a yard, at

R. H. MACY'S.

Every variety of best quality

RIBBONS, to be found

At R. H. MACY'S.

R. H. MACY has the best assortment of RIBBONS in New-York.

R. H. MACY sells RIBBONS cheaper than any other house in New-York.

WHAT WILL YOU FIND AT R. H. MACY'S?

10,000 dozen of Ladies' best quality KID GLOVES, real French—all sizes—all colors. 63 cents a pair.

R. H. MACY'S GLOVES cannot be equaled in New-York for the price.

WHAT WILL YOU FIND AT R. H. MACY'S?

The best selected stock of FRENCH FLOWERS in the City you will find at R. H. MACY'S.

The best selected stock of HAIR ORNAMENTS at R. H. MACY'S.

The best and cheapest assortment of

hand-made RUCHES, at

R. H. MACY'S.

WHAT WILL YOU FIND AT R. H. MACY'S?

3,000 dozen Ladies' Fleece-lined Hose at MACY'S.

3,000 dozen Misses' Fleece-lined Hose at MACY'S.

500 dozen Ladies' Merino Hose at MACY'S.

500 dozen Children's Merino Hose at MACY'S.

3,000 dozen Ladies', Gent's and Misses' Cotton Hose at MACY'S.

Ladies' Under Vests, short sleeves, at MACY'S;

Ladies' Under Vests, long sleeves, at MACY'S;

Ladies' Under Vests, low neck, at MACY'S;

Ladies' Under Vests, high neck, at MACY'S;

Ladies' Merino Drawers at R. H. MACY'S;

Gents' and Boys' Under Vests and Drawers at MACY'S.

WHAT WILL YOU FIND AT R. H. MACY'S?

A fine stock of Yankee Notions at MACY'S;

6,000 pairs Scissors, best quality, at MACY'S;

4,000 Hair Brushes, from 1 shilling, at MACY'S;

6,000 Tooth Brushes, from 6c., at MACY'S;

Everything in the Needle and Pin line at MACY'S.

All to be found at MACY'S;

At 9 o'clock A. M., MONDAY, Oct. 22, at MACY'S;

At R. H. MACY'S.

R. H. MACY

ROWLAND H. MACY.

R. H. MACY.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering to the wholesale and retail trade,

AT GREAT BARGAINS,

Their large and elegant stock of

LACE CURTAINS,

Varying in price from $2 50 to $50 per pair.

ALSO,

MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, and VESTIBULE LACES, AT LOW PRICES,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

No. 355 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY,

A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

NEW FALL GOODS,

AT LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES,

viz.:

SILK ROBES, VELVET ROBES,

SILKS BY THE YARD, DRESS GOODS,

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,

MOURNING GOODS.

SHAWLS,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, VESTINGS,

WHITE CLOTH FOR OPERA CLOAKS,

&c., &c.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

FULL STOCK NOW OPEN

OF

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS,

DAMASKS, NAPKINS, QUILTS,

BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Also—A splendid assortment of PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER CLOTH, BLACK, BROWN and GRAY PLUSHES—FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,

No. 437 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

LACE CURTAINS.

We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings,

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.,

No. 473 BROADWAY,

Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 22, 1860,

Great bargains in

REAL BLACK PUSHER LACE VEILS,

At from $1 to $2 50 each, worth from $2 to $5.

BEEKMAN & CO.,

No. 473 BROADWAY.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS

In great variety,

AT STILL LOWER PRICES,

WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL,

On MONDAY,

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

No. 355 BROADWAY.

BEEKMAN & CO.,

No. 473 BROADWAY,

Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 22, 1860,

500 POINT LACE COLLARS,

At $3 each, worth $5 and $6.

Will offer also,

1,000 English Thread Lace Collars and Sets,

Very low.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

301 EXAMINE THOSE GOODS 301

From

FROM THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.

ANOTHER GREAT SLAUGHTER

OF

RICH DRESS GOODS!

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

CHAS. HEARD & CO., EXAMINE THE GOODS!

No. 301 GRAND-ST.,

Continue to offer

FROM THE AUCTION SALES

OF THIS WEEK.

EXTRA RICH BROCADE SILKS—NEW STYLES,

Small, neat Figures,

At One Dollar Per Yard Only.

Imported at a cost of $1 50 per yard.

EXAMINE THESE GOODS VERY CLOSELY.

EXTRA RICH CHENE SILKS,

Small Chintz Figures,

At $1 per yard only.

RICH FRENCH POPLINS,

At 50 cents per yard,

Imported at a cost of $1 per yard.

LOOK AT THE PRICES, and EXAMINE THE GOODS!

300 PIECES RICH OTTOMAN VELOURS,

At 75 cents per yard,

Imported at a cost of $1 25 per yard.

EXAMINE THE GOODS! LOOK AT THE PRICES!

100 PIECES RICH FIGURED STRIPE BAYADERE SILKS,

At $1 per yard,

Imported at a cost of $1 50 per yard.

INSPECT THEM CLOSELY! LOOK AT THE PRICES!

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White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Clouded Drabs, Dark Blue, Slates, in complete variety.

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NEW EMBROIDERIES,

Such as

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New Goods imported by us expressly for our RETAIL TRADE, and sold at the very low prices adopted by us.

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CAPS,

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Not to be found elsewhere.

Also, MEDALLION AND INSERTION CAPS, INFANTS' ROBES, WAISTS AND DRESSES, ILLUSION CAPES, BERTHAS, BRETTELLES, And WRISTLETS, THREAD-NET SLEEVES, And MADE-UP LACE GOODS, in endless variety.

BAILEY & FARRINGTON,

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We shall open on Monday, Oct. 22, a great variety of Very new and elegant

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DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, from Paris, a great variety of Paris fancy articles, gold belt buckles, hair nets, &c., &c. Alexandre's celebrated kid gloves; zephyr worsted, 12½ cents, at ELGER'S cheap store, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Records in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued THIS (Monday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING LEAR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—AILEEN AROON.

WINTER GARDEN—GUY MANNERING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HIGHWAYMAN OF THE ROAD—MOTHER GOOSE—MY WIFE'S COMB.

HOPE CHAPEL—Mr. AND Mrs. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

BOWERY THEATRE—IDIOT WITNESS—MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK—THE WIZARD OF THE WAVE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday finished his tour in America, and embarked for home. The Royal party left Boston in the forenoon in a special train for Portland, accompanied by Gov. BANKS, Mayor LINCOLN, Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Hon. HENRY WILSON, Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, and other distinguished personages. They reached Portland about 2 o'clock P. M., after receiving the heartiest ovations of Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth, and other places along the route, and were received by the Mayor and Councils of the City, and escorted by the military through the principal streets of the City to the wharf built for the accommodation of the *Great Eastern*, when they embarked amid salvos of artillery and bursts of martial music. The Prince and his suite before their departure expressed themselves in terms of the highest gratification at the manner in which they were treated in the United States.

By the arrival of the *Quaker City* at this port we receive advices from Havana to the 15th inst. Our correspondent denies the rumor in circulation for some time that Spain was organizing a *corps d'armee* for the purpose of interfering by force in the affairs of Mexico. Our correspondent sends also a variety of interesting news and Havana gossip. The Africans taken from the slave-steamer *City of Norfolk*, by a Spanish war-steamer, had been carried to Havana. The *Quaker City* reports that during the entire voyage she encountered a gale amounting to a hurricane.

By way of Havana we receive later news from Venezuela. The rupture between Spain and that Republic is confirmed, the Spanish Minister having demanded his passports and left. The Government troops had achieved great triumphs over the rebels.

We have news from Truxillo, Honduras, to the 8th inst. A correspondent undertakes to correct mistaken impressions that prevail concerning the character of the Hondurans, and their dealings with WALKER. Col. RUDLER appears to be very much humbled by his late experiences, and, to judge by a letter from him, which we publish elsewhere, he is not likely ever again to embark in filibustering enterprises.

We have received files of papers from Rio Janeiro to the 7th of September, and from Buenos Ayres to the 26th of August. The news from the former city is without interest. Trade and politics are both dull in Buenos Ayres. The election of deputies to the Convention which will reorganize the Argentine Confederation were nearly concluded.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, Capt. McGUIGAN, from Liverpool at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 3d inst., and from Queenstown on the 4th, arrived at this port on Saturday morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. PETRIE, left this port on Saturday at noon for Liverpool, *via* Queenstown, with 49 cabin and 216 steerage passengers; total, 265. She took no specie. The steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. LEFEVRE, also left for Southampton and Havre with 181 passengers and $891,229 in specie. Owing to the heavy easterly storm, however, she anchored at Quarantine, and sailed yesterday morning.

A Republican open-air meeting was to have been held in Goshen, N. Y., on Saturday last, but, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, the idea was abandoned, and the friends of LINCOLN assembled in the Town Hall. Ex-Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, was the principal speaker. He reviewed the history of Republicanism, and explained its objects, dwelling with special force on its opposition to the attempt to establish Slavery in the territories. Mr. CHASE sketched the different candidates in the Presidential race, and concluded by expressing his confidence that the Republican cause must triumph at the approaching election.

The friends of BRECKINRIDGE for President, and BRADY for Governor, held a meeting at Binghamton on Friday, at which speeches were made by Mr. BRADY, SAMUEL S. COURTNEY, Esq., and Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, who presided. Mr. BRADY'S speech was an exposition of his own position, a eulogy of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and a denunciation of Mr. DOUGLAS. He declared that he had no idea that the mere election of Mr. LINCOLN would be regarded by the South as a cause for secession, and that it clearly should not be so considered. Mr. COURTNEY'S speech was mainly a discussion of the relative claims of BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS, and Mr. DICKINSON went over the same ground, in the peculiar style characteristic of that gentleman.

Gen. BARROW, of Tennessee, who has recently been stumping in this State in company with Ex-Governor HUNT in the Bell-Everett interest, made a speech at Nashville, Tenn., on Monday evening last, which we give this morning. The most noticeable feature in his speech is his discussion of the Fusion arrangement in this State, by which he has great hopes that LINCOLN will be defeated.

At the Republican Judicial Convention on Saturday evening, J. W. WHITE received seventy-eight out of eighty-six votes, as candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of EDWARDS PIERREPONT, resigned.

The subscriptions to the fund for a testimonial to Capt. JOHN WILSON, of the brig *Minnie Schiffer*, have been increased to $4,505. Those desirous of subscribing are requested to send their names to Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South street. A meeting of the subscribers to the fund will be held at the Insurance Buildings on Wednesday at noon, to decide what disposition shall be made of the amount paid in.

The Coroner's investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. JANE A. BLANKMAN was concluded on Saturday at the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house. A large number of witnesses were examined, and the testimony demonstrated beyond dispute that her decease had resulted from apoplexy. A verdict to that effect was rendered, and there being no occasion to make a chemical analysis of the remains, those portions which had been removed for such purpose were delivered again to the friends for interment.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, Justice INGRAHAM granted a peremptory *mandamus* to the Inspectors of Election of the Church of the Puritans, commanding them to give certificates of election as Trustees to the Cheever party.

There was a further decline in Stocks on Saturday forenoon, and a partial recovery at the close of business. Money rates steady. Exchange easy.

The *Vanderbilt* carried out $891,000 in Gold bars, Silver, &c.

An active business was transacted in Cotton, at buoyant prices. Flour and Wheat attracted less attention, and were cheaper. A fair inquiry prevailed for Corn, at steady rates. Provisions, Naval Stores, Oils, Metals and Groceries, were rather quiet. Hay, Hops and Tobacco were in good demand. Whisky was moderately sought after. Tallow was in better request. Most other branches of trade remained as previously represented. There were 457 vessels of all classes in port.

Disunion—How it will Work.

In presenting some practical difficulties in the way of a successful attempt at disunion, the other day, we assumed that only six Southern States, viz.: South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, would attempt to secede. We feel warranted in this assumption by the fact that the leading politicians of the Northern Slave States have taken decided ground in favor of adhering to the Union until "an overt act" of invading Southern rights is committed by a Republican President. There is nothing in this position inconsistent with the sincerest devotion to the Union; for who will be so unreasonable, and so faithless to the principles of Republican liberty, as to maintain that the States must submit to the overthrow of their constitutional rights by the Federal Government? It is true that men may differ as to what will be "an overt act" of invasion, but an agreement in advance to remain in the Union until the Federal Government transcends its constitutional power, is all that any fair-minded Republican could ask of the South or the North. Whether peaceful secession, or simple revolution, be the "rightful remedy" of the States, is a question involving constitutional niceties which we will not now attempt to settle; but certainly no sound Republican will maintain that the States must remain passive while their local sovereignty is being overthrown, and the Confederacy converted into a consolidated despotism.

Apart from the declarations of politicians, there are other good and solid reasons for believing that the Northern Slave States, including North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, will firmly adhere to the Union, notwithstanding the election of Mr. LINCOLN. And in the first place, their predominant interest is not Slavery. Not more than a fourth of their people are slaves, and the proportion of slaveholders to non-slaveholders is small. Any attempt of Democratic demagogues to precipitate these conservative States into disunion upon the untenable issue of a Republican victory in the Presidential contest would be resisted and resented by the masses of all parties; and the instant effect would be to make the non-slaveholders investigate the merits of an institution in which they have no interest, but which they in every emergency are called upon to defend, right or wrong. The Southern Opposition could ask no better issue at the hands of the Democracy, than the question of resistance or submission to the rule of a President constitutionally elected.

The slaveholders in these Northern Slave States are also bound to the North by ties as strong as their love for their property. They now complain that the Fugitive Slave Law is not well and faithfully enforced. But they cannot be insensible to the advantages of having such a law on the statute books and a clause in the Constitution requiring the return of fugitives from labor. This law and this Constitutional provision, at least, throw great obstacles in the way of fugitives. The fugitive now receives no countenance from any law-abiding person on either side of the line, and the strongest temptations are offered, not only to United States Marshals and Commissioners, but to all citizens, to arrest and send back to the South every slave who crosses the line, while severe punishment is inflicted upon those who assist in his escape. The consequence is that the most resolute endeavor is requisite to make good the escape of every slave, and these are never safe until they cross the Canadian frontier. But if the border States secede, all these obstacles will be removed. The Constitutional provison and the law made for its enforcement, on the basis of a most liberal construction in favor of Federal power, will be swept away; and in their place the Northern Confederacy will enact laws inflicting the most severe punishment upon any person who shall arrest, or in any way molest, a negro, on the ground that he is a fugitive from Slavery in a foreign country. Can it be doubted, that under such circumstances, ten slaves would escape to one in past times? Indeed, it would be next to impossible to hold an active negro, except in chains, within two hundred miles of the line; and as a consequence the slaves would be removed in a body to the extreme South, thus leaving the border States without a motive for adhering to the Southern Confederacy. These border States would soon be filled with free white labor, and their sympathies would all be with the Northern Confederacy.

If the Virginians, Marylanders, Kentuckians and Missourians are very anxious to get rid of Slavery, we are not sure but that it would be a shrewd move in them to join the Southern Confederacy; but in the mean time they must expect to lose tens of thousands of valuable slaves, who will take French leave for the free North.

If, as we before assumed, only the extreme Southern States will attempt disunion, (and we suppose that they will secede, merely for the sake of argument,) similar difficulties will occur on their northern border to those above described. They will lose the benefits of the Fugitive Slave Law, and as their act of secession will be highly injurious, politically speaking, to their elder sisters who remain in the Northern Union, it will be the interest of the latter to punish the seceders as a means of compelling their return into the fold. They will, therefore, refuse to catch their runaway slaves for them. The fugitives will be arrested and turned over to the United States authorities, who will turn them over to the Colonization Society, with an annual appropriation for their removal to Africa or Central America. We take it for granted that some such disposition as this would be made of the fugitives from the Southern Confederacy into the border States of North Carolina and Tennessee, on the ground that the laws of the Union forbid the introduction of more slaves into it from foreign States, and provide for their return to Africa, while the laws of the Slave States forbid the introduction of free negroes. These fugitives, therefore, would be disposed of as the captured cargoes of the slavers are now disposed of.

It is highly probable that the Southern Confederacy would forbid the introduction of more slaves from the States which shall adhere to the Union. If they neglect this precaution they will be overrun with slaves, their white population will be driven out, and the old Slave States will rapidly assimilate themselves to the Free States, by the substitution of free for slave labor. Should the Southern Confederacy adopt this policy of [illegible] slaves from the old States, which would seem to be almost essential to self-preservation, the latter would soon begin to suffer from an excess of Slave labor, which would be followed by a rapid decline of that species of property. Thus, the slaveholding portion of the Northern Confederacy would become embittered against the Seceders, and would cordially cooperate in the enforcement of laws intended for their annoyance.

In this attempt to analyze the probable workings of disunion, we have supposed that the secession will be peaceably submitted to by the Federal Government, and that no violent collision will take place between the Confederacy and the seceding States, either before or after disunion occurs. This is not what many friends of the Union, North or South, will concede to the disunionists; but it is what the latter claim as their Constitutional right; and supposing that they have their way in this respect, we have attempted to point out the ruin they will bring upon themselves. They claim the constitutional right of peaceable secession, but they will hardly expect the States which remain in the Union to facilitate their desertion of the common fold, or to legislate with reference to their comfort and convenience while outside of it. On the contrary, they must expect to be thwarted and circumvented by any amount of "unfriendly legislation," if nothing worse.

We forbear to speculate upon the issues of a war between a Slaveholding Confederacy and any respectable Power of the earth in this age of the world. The bare idea suggests to the imagination pictures shocking to contemplate. Neither will we calculate the cost to the Southern people of organizing a new Federal Government, with Army, Navy and Post-office, which will secure to them all the convenience and security against foreign invasion and domestic insurrection which they now enjoy under the Constitution and Government which WASHINGTON and ADAMS, JEFFERSON, HAMILTON, JAY and MADISON bequeathed to them. But they will be apt to think of these things before their politicians are permitted to take the fatal step.

A New Swindle—Twenty-five Thousand Dollars to Pay Half a Million.

Our enterprising Mayor is in constant danger of burning his fingers from the number of irons which he will persist in attempting to keep hot at the same time. But we have now to notice an iron of great length and size which he has been fully successful in heating, and which is soon to be applied as a hissing cautery to the most sensitive part of our body politic. In this enterprise the Mayor acts in concert with two new partners—verdant countrymen from Westchester—who may little suspect the purpose to which they are lending themselves. But in the background of the scene, the usual cohort of City operators may be recognized, and the scheme, if successful, must result in the illegal extortion from the public treasury of a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars.

In 1857 the State Legislature passed an act appointing a Commission of four to superintend the repair and reconstruction of the old Harlem Bridge, at the north end of Third-avenue. The Legislature of last Winter amended this act, by making an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purposes of the bill, it being clearly the view of the last Legislature, as it is clearly the fact, that no new bridge is needed at this point, but simply such a thorough repair of the present structure as the sum mentioned would be amply sufficient to cover. That such was the view of the Legislature, and that the matter was regarded as a mere affair of routine repair, may be judged from the fact that no Special Commission was appointed to carry out the law. The expenditure of the appropriation was intrusted to the Mayor and Street Commissioner of New-York, the County Judge and President of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester.

This Board, consisting of Judge ROBERTSON and Col. LOCKWOOD, representing Westchester, Mayor WOOD and Street Commissioner SMITH, representing New-York, held several meetings last Spring, the Mayor, with his usual address, managing to be elected Chairman. He next succeeded in procuring the appointment of Mr. MCALPINE to the position of Engineer for the work.

The engineer reported, as a matter of course, that an entirely new bridge was required; that it should be a bridge of cut stone, with iron superstructure, and draw; that the muddy bottom of Harlem River was a quicksand, in which masonry would need for its support a wide and deep foundation. He was sanguine, in conclusion, that for $225,000, (the appropriation to repair being $25,000,) he could give them a proper bridge. Now, as we all know, that City estimates for work seldom equal one-third of the actual cost, it can surely be no harsh conclusion to say that Mr. MCALPINE'S estimate, if raised to half a million, would still, in all human probability, be a quarter of a million short of the actual expenditure which such a bridge would cost. The cheapest way to create the mere foundations for such a work, would be to import as many pyramids from Egypt as there were abutments to be built.

But the Mayor cared nothing for the expense, except to have as much money spent as possible. About three months ago he induced a majority of the Commissioners to advertise for bids for doing the work—a stone bridge, with iron superstructure; but it was found, after advertisement, that the "specifications were unsatisfactory," and would require to be altered, the Westchestrian Commissioners now joining the Street Commissioner in a demand to have fresh advertisements, with correct specifications, published in all the papers of most note. They declined to open the bids made in reply to the first insufficient advertisement; but, whether they did this on account of the errors mentioned, or because they had ascertained that a mighty swarm of City harpies had been made contractors and partners, in advance, by one of their own body, must forever remain a mystery.

Upon this defeat of what was, with certain parties, a cherished scheme, the Mayor became exceedingly indignant, denouncing the refusal of the Board to open the bids as an act hostile to himself; and next suggesting that he (the Mayor) was now ready to join the Street Commissioner in urging an indefinite postponement of all action until another Legislature should have had time to increase the appropriation to the requisite figure. This, we understand, was the ground taken from the first by the Street Commissioner, who has always aimed to keep the expenditures of his own Department within the exact amounts allowed by law.

On the adoption of this resolution to "indefinitely postpone further action," the Board again called together by the Mayor ten days ago, for the ostensible object of "auditing certain bills" and signing vouchers. At this informal meeting of the Board, Col. LOCKWOOD suddenly produced three bids from three different contractors, each willing to take a different portion of the contract, and their united estimates exceeding the Engineer's by twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars—thus making the avowed sum to be expended out of an appropriation of $25,000 no less than $250,000! These bids and this whole meeting were doubtless the result of the Mayor's industry between the time of the "indefinite postponement" and the meeting for "auditing bills." He had compromised on the contractor-question, and the bids represented interests of WOOD and LOCKWOOD in about equal proportion, Judge ROBERTSON simply supporting his colleague as a matter of local pride and sympathy.

Against this monstrous action—these bids made without advertisement or competition, and openly ten times in excess of the amount legally within the power of the Commissioner to expend,—Street Commissioner SMITH entered a solemn protest, denying the right of his colleagues in the majority to act in open violation of law, and also making the parliamentary point that the resolution "indefinitely postponing all action" had not been rescinded at the time these bids were taken up. Nothing could avail, however, against the scheme deeply planned by Messrs. WOOD and LOCKWOOD, Judge ROBERTSON innocently consenting. The Mayor quoted an opinion given by Judge BRONSON as proof that the expenditure could be incurred; and at this moment all due measures are in preparation to lay the foundations for a bridge which will cost half a million dollars within the first year of its commencement. Will our tax-payers and the tax-payers of Westchester County ask themselves what remedy they can find in this case? How many other similar schemes has the Mayor at this moment in progress? After the expiration of his last term, it took the City two years to pay off or fund the millions of debt which he had furtively incurred in its name. After the expiration of his present term, we shall find bankruptcy inevitable if his present course be continued.

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.—The Breckinridge Democrats in this State are playing rather a shrewd game in the pending canvass. Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, who is stumping the State, ostensibly for the *Fusion* ticket, is very careful to let it be distinctly understood on what grounds his support of that ticket is based. We give in another column a report of his speech at Binghamton, in which he denounces DOUGLAS as a traitor to the principles of the Democratic Party, and sets forth the Breckinridge platform as the only one on which the Democratic Party can stand hereafter. Supporting the Fusion ticket, he says, cannot help DOUGLAS, while it will keep the organization of the party in the hands of the Breckinridge men and give them control of the National Democracy in 1864. The Breckinridge State ticket, says Mr. BRADY, is to be kept in the field at all hazards:—and being its candidate for Governor, he ought to know.

This speech adds another to the many evidences that the Democrats are fighting for 1864. They give up the contest for the present. In spite of the noise and clamor which they keep up about it, they concede among themselves that LINCOLN is to be elected, and a Republican administration is to come into power. But each wing of the party *aims at control* of the Democracy in the next campaign. DOUGLAS is stumping the country, not with any hope of influencing the present election, but for the purpose of making himself the recognized leader of the party, and his principles the platform on which it stands. After the election is over, he will take strong Union ground and fight that battle in every Southern State; and this will aid him still further in securing the control of the party at which he aims. The Breckinridge men, on the other hand, maintain their organization in the North because they see the necessity of meeting Mr. DOUGLAS on his own ground, and retaining the nucleus of a Democratic organization in the Northern States, to act with the South in the next campaign. This is a very interesting fight as it stands—but it will become much more interesting after LINCOLN'S election.

THE RUMORED DESIGNS OF SPAIN AGAINST MEXICO.—Our correspondent, writing from Havana on the 15th inst., denies that Spain is making any hostile preparations for the invasion of Mexico. A rumor, as our readers know, has been in circulation for some time, to the effect that Spain is organizing a *corps d'armée* at Havana, and that her very obvious design is to interfere in behalf of despotism between the belligerent factions of the Mexican Republic. Our correspondent denies the truth of this rumor most emphatically, and as he has every facility to make himself acquainted with the fact, if fact it be, we take it for granted that no such hostile demonstration as the one alluded to is actively going on.

We cannot, however, close our eyes to the strenuous exertions that Spain is constantly making to regain an ascendency on the American continent, and especially in the Republic of Mexico. The presence of a large Spanish fleet in the Gulf, and the aid notoriously given by the Spanish Minister to the Miramon faction, are quite sufficient to establish a foundation for the impression that Spain is contemplating an interference in the affairs of the Republic. Beyond this we have no positive evidence of her designs or intentions. If, as most people believe, Spain is only waiting an opportunity to carry out plans already devised, it is very improbable that an opportunity like the present will ever occur again. The only Power that has any direct interest in resisting the reëstablishment of despotic authority in Mexico is the United States, and, under the present Administration, our foreign policy has been so despicable that even Spain can, with impunity, fling defiance in our teeth.

FRUITS OF POLITICAL MISREPRESENTATION.—The Charleston *Mercury* quotes the following from a Northern paper:

"A negro insurrection—perhaps more than one—is very likely to follow the knowledge of a Republican triumph!"

This is spoken of as one of the "*fruits* of a Republican triumph." It would be much more correct to style it the fruit of the falsehoods which have been circulated in the South, concerning the principles and purposes of the Republican Party. All that the negroes know about the Republicans is what they have learned from Southern politicians. If *they* have told them that the Republicans intend to set them free,—that they will encourage them in rebellion, and that they can rely upon them for support, they will have themselves to lay to blame for whatever consequences may ensue. Indeed, they have every reason to expect just such results as those predicted. They have been proclaiming in every corner of every Southern State, through every newspaper, from every stump, and in every official document issued, that the Republicans intend to free the slaves. The negroes hear these assurances, and have no means of knowing that they are false. It would be perfectly natural that they should act upon them. But the Southern demagogues who have thus deluded them, must not expect to throw the responsibility of their acts upon other shoulders.

OPERATORS FOR A PANIC IN STOCKS.—The *Bears* of the Stock market are doing their best to regain what they lost by relying on the Pennsylvania election. They are trying to create a panic,—or apprehensions of a panic, which amounts to the same thing for their purposes, on the strength of LINCOLN'S election in November. A wealthy capitalist has sent us the following circular, which has evidently been sent to a very large number of persons, by some enterprising *Bear* who is anxious to make up his losses at the expense of other people:

SIR: The incoming Winter will witness such an irritated state of political strife, that stocks sold now may be replaced in *December* at a reduction of 20 per cent.

L. A.

This is a perfectly free country, and everybody has a right to sell his property at his own price. It is always a little unsafe, however, to sell other people's property, in the hope that they may be worse frightened by-and-by than they are now. We have not the slightest wish to interfere with the operations in Wall-street on either side,—but we advise *outsiders* to be on their guard against the tricks of the brokers.

A BAD BEGINNING.—Maj.-Gen. SANFORD, of Georgia, has made a report to the Commander-in-Chief, in which he states that his command is in a state of complete disorganization,—and he thinks that the same is true of the entire militia force of the State. This is a bad state of things for a disunion movement. He urges the Legislature to provide at once for organizing and drilling a force of at least ten thousand men. If they are in earnest in their menaces of secession, they ought by all means to act at once upon this advice.

NEW-YORK IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE—THE PRINCE OF WALES AND Mr. BROWN'S PICTURE.—All true amateurs of American art will be at once pleased and pained to learn that Mr. GEO. L. BROWN'S striking and beautiful picture of the "Bay and City of New-York," of which we have already spoken in these columns as its excellence deserves, has been purchased [illegible]he Prince of Wales, and that it will be [illegible]nibited in this City but a short time longer before its final departure to grace the walls of Buckingham Palace with a vision not more brilliant than accurate of our own imperial City. A more appropriate souvenir of the visit of England's heir to the great City of the West could not be imagined, and American art may justly pride itself on a painting which will prove to England and Englishmen not only that New-York is one of the most picturesque and glorious capitals of civilization, but also that the material prosperity of the New World has given birth to æsthetic genius not less remarkable than the other qualities which all the world unites in according us, and abundantly able to do justice to the ideal beauty of the land.

It is, however, to be regretted that New-York is to lose this exquisite image of her own imperial loveliness, and the gain of the Prince of Wales is decidedly the loss of our own people.

Amusements.

The army of Song has broken into two divisions. The first, or German division, under the command of CARL FORMES, takes the field on Wednesday, and opens in "Robert le Diable." This *corps* contains STIGELLI, FABERI, VAN BERKEL, and, it is said, ADELAIDE PHILLIPS. Mr. ULLMAN lends the dignity of his name, but takes no pecuniary interest in the enterprise, beyond the agreeable one of receiving his rent, and reposing in a condition of lucrative taciturnity for a time.

The second, or Franco-Italian division, led by Signor MUZIO and M. COLSON, have been endeavoring to secure the Winter Garden, or Niblo's, for Opera, but without success. They have, for the present, therefore, to wait for the failure of the Formes division, for which they look with anxious expectation, when Mr. ULLMAN promises them too an opportunity of disposing gracefully of any idle capital they may possess. When both wings have had a taste of the luxuries of loss, and learned practically to appreciate the charms of operatic management, the "little giant" hopes on their *debris* to build up a company on such terms as may enable the management to maintain opera at the Academy of Music. With the present demands of artists opera is a forlorn hope. In England, where it is sustained by a large regular subscription, no one has touched it without finding ruin. The history of opera is but a financial obituary.

Mr. STRAKOSCH has not yet retired from his partnership with Mr. ULLMAN. In the interval of artists' trials of management he has returned to his old and profitable pursuit of concert-giving, which he now bitterly regrets having ever forsaken.

The indomitable MAX, with his accomplished aides-de-camp, Messrs. JOEL and LEVI, is at present idle. What next he will do is a mystery. The disbanded troops look darkly at each other, and there is suspicion and distrust on every side.

Dr. GUILMETTE and Madame BISHOP, with some few others, have availed themselves of this confusion in the camp of foreign song to endeavor to form an English Opera Company. They have not yet, however, discovered any manager willing to risk the enterprise.

In the meantime the legitimate theatres, at least the Winter Garden, Wallack's and Niblo's, have done a brilliant business the past week. The "Meg Merrilies" excitement still burns as fiercely as ever, and gathers to the Garden nightly crowds. Still, as Miss CUSHMAN desires to appear in her other great characters, it is announced for withdrawal after Wednesday. Her next rôle will be either *Queen Catherine* or *Lady Macbeth*.

"Playing with Fire," not being subject to the setting of any star, will probably run to the opening of next year. Its popular author, Mr. BROUGHAM, had opened at the Haymarket on the 8th of this month in his own comedy of "Romance and Reality," and his many friends are looking with eager anxiety for the news of his success. What between Mr. and Mrs. DION BOUCICAULT, Mr. BROUGHAM and Mrs. JOHN WOOD, the London dramatic field would seem to be surrendered to New-York.

At Niblo's Mr. FORREST plays *Lear* for yet another week, his attraction having but slightly declined. On Monday next he plays *Virginius*. On Thursday the second of the off nights, Mr. NIXON brings out Phillips' drama of "the Dead Heart," which has been for some time in preparation, and which was played with great success during the last season at the Adelphi.

At Miss KEENE'S, "Aileen Aroon" has been a little lonely, not having seen a great deal of society this last week. Miss KEENE is said however to have in preparation a new burlesque, which will exhaust the energies of her new foreign painter and machinist, and on which fabulous sums are to be laid out. The pretty Mrs. ALLEN increases nightly in favor with her audience here.

The Old Bowery, which but recently received a renovation that seemed to restore its youth, has been sold to Messrs. SPALDING & ROGERS, of circus fame. The leading artists of the house will take parting benefits through the next week. The New Bowery will then take uncontrolled dramatic dominion of the east side.

BARNUM finds it impossible to resist the importunities of his visitors to continue "Joseph and his Brethren" for another week. So the gentle-hearted showman gives way sorely against his will. The "Siamese Twins" are still here, and speak most gratefully of the pleasure and instruction they derived from their conversation with the Duke of Newcastle and the Prince, on the present condition of Italian affairs. Like all other beautiful things, they must soon pass away. Another week and they will be found no more.

In the provinces Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS have played a very successful engagement at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, and they have been playing "The Royalist," and have "The Married Bachelor" in preparation at the Arch. Mr. SWANBORN, the leading light comedian at this theatre, is to be shortly married to Miss ROSA SZARADE, the pretty, piquant soubrette. At Baltimore, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH has closed a very successful engagement. He opens at the Winter Garden on the first, Monday in December. The lovely young American actress, Miss JANE COONEY, has returned to town from playing a series of Western engagements. Mr. NEAFIE, the American tragedian, had opened at Liverpool, and, as might be expected, had created a sensation of surprise. The rumor, circulated with very bad taste, that the Prince had danced at Cincinnati with Miss SUSAN DENIN, and waltzed at Boston with Mrs. FLORENCE, is a rosy fiction, as is the sequel of those ladies having next day received a handsome present from some mysterious hand.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE.

Last Hours in Boston—The Run to Portland—Distinguished Personages on the Train—Ovations along the Route—The Reception in Portland—The Illumination and Departure of the Royal Party—Pleasant Reminiscences.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Boston, Sunday, Oct. 21.

The Prince has gone! Prior to his departure from the Revere House he expressed the perfect satisfaction which he and his suite felt with their accommodations and the attentions which had been quietly shown them. He had never seen or tasted such fruit before.

Yesterday, accompanied by the Mayor and at least twenty thousand citizens, he was escorted to the superb car which was to take him to Portland. He had been surrounded by and completely occupied by EVERETT, WINTHROP and company since his coming here, almost to the entire exclusion of Gov. BANKS and his associates. The Duke had noticed this, and in a very quiet way put an end to it. He requested Mr. HOOPER to make out a list of prominent State and national officials from whom he might obtain desirable information concerning the state of political feeling here and elsewhere. The hint was taken, and Messrs. BANKS, SUMNER, WILSON, BURLINGAME, RICE, and BRIGGS were invited to accompany the Royal party to Portland, to the utter exclusion of those respectable but very antiquated members of the self-glorification club, prominent amongst whom are those who have caged the youthful lion and kept him so closely.

The trip to Portland was a succession of popular ovations. The Prince, with unusual animation and wonderful gaiety, entered into the spirit of the day, and at every place popped out upon the rear platform, and bowed smilingly and familiarly to the enthusiastic crowds. At Lynn three thousand school-children greeted him with cheers and flowers. At Salem the depôt was decorated with flags and thronged with people. At Portsmouth the shipping was dressed and the crowd immense. Gov. GOODWIN took the Prince by the hand and said: "Fellow-citizens of New-Hampshire, I present to you His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and in your name I bid him a hearty welcome!" And so it was everywhere—a cheerful, hearty recognition of his presence, and the most enthusiastic, unaffected demonstrations of kindly regard.

Lunch was served in the car, and during its progress our politics were discussed. The certainty of LINCOLN'S election and the absurdity of disunion were demonstrated.

The Duke of Newcastle stated that the party felt under great obligations to the American Press, and that the full and accurate reports of their movements had cast a ray of light upon their pathway, which would disclose to the English people a view of this country such as they have never had, and which they could get in no other way. He expressed great regret that their copies of Friday's New-York papers had been mislaid, and requested Gov. BANKS to try and procure others; but it was too late, and none were got.

The Prince said he was not weary of his experience here, but was delighted, and approached his departure with mingled feelings of pain and pleasure. Gen. BRUCE said his time had been so taken up with festivities that he had been unable hitherto to get at serious matters, and he was sorry he had so soon to leave.

Mayor HOWARD received them at Portland with a large military escort, and paraded them through the town, and thence to the Great Eastern wharf, where Admiral MILNE and Commander SEYMOUR met them. The fleet was lying about half a mile from shore, and the cutters were ready at the foot of the red-carpeted steps. An immense concourse of spectators thronged the side hill; the military drew up in line; the officials and reporters stood by the steps, and the royal party appeared. "Stand back a little," said the Captain of the soldiers to the Prince, "I want to salute you." The Prince stood back, and the Captain saluted. The Prince, the Duke and Gen. BRUCE approached each person there, and shaking hands, bade him farewell. Invitations were extended for visits to England, and many kind remarks were made. The Prince then stepped into his cutter, the standard went up, and the entire fleet thundered out a salute, while the yards of every ship were manned. "Good bye, ELIOT," called out the Prince to that elongated descendant of the good-hearted English Peer, "You're so tall I can see you for some time yet!" Off went the boats; they soon reached the fleet, which waited until the Prince touched the deck of the *Hero*, when again he was saluted, and at once the Royal vessels moved away with their precious freight. A large number of well-laden steamers followed them for some distance.

The departure of the Prince deeply affected Lord LYONS, who remained upon the quay. A very marked compliment was paid to the American flag. The Prince was first saluted by the entire fleet; then the American flag was raised on the ships of the *Admiral* and *Commodore*, and saluted by the same.

Everything was conducted on a grand and effective scale, and was in perfect harmony with the entire tour.

It is gratifying to know, as we did, from the last words of the Duke, that they have all been delighted with their reception, the attentions paid them, and the reports made concerning them; and that one and all of the distinguished party carries away the kindliest feelings of regard and esteem for the American hosts of the Prince of Wales.

HOWARD.

THE PRINCE'S CHINA, GLASSWARE AND CARRIAGE.

The Prince's set of china and glassware, ordered specially for the supper at the Academy Ball, has attracted hundreds of ladies who were so unfortunate as not to be invited to join in that festive scene, to the store of Mr. W. J. F. DAILEY, in Broadway, near Bleecker-street, by whom it was manufactured under the direction of Mr. DELMONICO, who furnished the supper. It consists of 284 pieces of china, in green and gold, each piece having the Prince's crest and the motto "Ich Dien." The glassware, consisting of goblets, champagne and other wine glasses, numbering 168 pieces, bear simply the crest, elaborately and delicately cut. The entire set, which cost $1,000, is the property of Mr. DELMONICO, and, apart from the interest attaching to the party connected with it, is worth a view as a work of art. Mr. DAILEY, who exhibits it for a few days, has been sorely tried by anxious ladies who desired to know from which plate the Prince ate, and from which glass he drank, and if he could have pointed out the veritable articles, either one would probably have brought the price of the entire set. Unfortunately for curiosity hunters, no distinction was made in the entire set, and the glasses which have been touched by Royal lips may yet fall to the lot of some plebeian, unconscious of the honor which their possession might confer. In contrast with the above, the carriage purchased by Mr. VAN RANST for the exclusive use of the Prince during his brief sojourn in the City, was put up at auction on Saturday. The fever, however, had abated. The gentlemen who paid $100 for their seven tickets thought they had paid quite enough for their share of glory, and the consequence was that no one wanted the carriage unless he could get it at a bargain. Six hundred dollars was the highest bid for a vehicle which cost one thousand dollars only a week since; and Mr. VAN RANST withdrew it in disgust.

Virginia Politics.

SPEECH OF SENATOR MASON AT RICHMOND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times:

RICHMOND, Sunday, Oct. 21.

Senator MASON addressed the Democracy of this city on Saturday night last, at the African Church. His speech was a review of the principles of the different parties since 1850. It was both a Union and a Disunion speech. During his speech he said if he had been a delegate to Charleston, and nobody else had withdrawn from the Convention, he would have left solitary and alone. He spoke for over two hours. His speech will be published.

Your editorial on Virginia caused no little a sensation here, and it is copied in several of the journals.

It has been raining here for four days. S.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Oct. 20.

NELSON, the Breckinridge candidate, has been elected to the House from Fluvanna, by sixty-four majority.

Disruption of the Kansas Convention.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, Oct. 20.

The Convention at Topeka was divided by the adoption of the majority report of the Committee on Credentials, the withdrawing delegates embracing those from Breckinridge, Bourbon, Dorusshan, Douglas, Leavenworth, Osage and Nouberze Counties, with a portion of those from Wyandotte, Rellye and Allen Counties, representing two-thirds of the population and wealth of the Territory. The seceders organized a separate Convention, and recommended unanimously the passage of the bill which has been recommended by the Committee on Public Lands in the House of Representatives. Much feeling exists on the matter between portions of rival towns and localities.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

JEFFERSON CITY, Saturday, Oct. 20.

Judge DOUGLAS' trip from St. Louis to Jefferson was a continued ovation. He was hailed with shouts of welcome all along the road, and the eager multitudes assembled at the principal stations would not let him pass without speaking.

He is now addressing a vast crowd in front of the capitol. Immense enthusiasm prevails.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 20.

The three parties opposed to the Republican have fused in the Fourth and Fifth Districts, uniting on Messrs. BIGELOW and APPLETON for Congress, against Messrs. RICE and BURLINGAME.

Mr. Yancey in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Oct. 21.

Mr. YANCEY spoke at Pike's Opera House last night, to a crowded audience.

Assembly Nomination.

ALBANY, Sunday, Oct. 21.

The Democrats of the Second Assembly District have nominated A. BLEECKER BANKS for the Assembly, a member of the firm of BANKS BROTHERS, law-book publishers.

Fatal Railway Collisions.

DETROIT, Saturday, Oct. 20.

A collision occurred on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway yesterday morning, two miles west of Birmingham, between a freight and express train, by which Mr. SIBBS, the mail agent, Mr. NICHOLS, the express messenger, and WILKIE, the fireman, were killed.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Oct. 20.

The mail train on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, going east to-day, ran into a wagon at Painesville, killing Mrs. SOLOMON STONE, a boy named DYER, and injuring Mrs. DYER, Master STONE, and an infant, all of whom were in the wagon.

Violent Gale on Chesapeake Bay.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 20.

The gale was very heavy last night, and was severely felt on the bay.

The Norfolk steamer has arrived. Owing to the severe gale at Norfolk, on Friday, she did not leave at the usual hour.

The lower portion of the City of Norfolk has been completely submerged by the storm.

News from Pike's Peak.

OMAHA, Saturday, Oct. 20.

An extra coach of the Western Stage Company arrived here this afternoon at 3 o'clock. It left Denver last Monday, with eleven through passengers and the messenger of HINCKLEY'S Express, with $6,500 in treasure and $1,300 in the hands of passengers.

The Welland Canal Obstruction.

PORT COLBORNE, Saturday, Oct. 20.

The navigation of the Welland Canal, which was stopped by the railway accident, yesterday, was resumed at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The traffic on the Buffalo and Lake Shore Railroad is still obstructed.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 20.

SCHOFIELD'S woolen yarn factory on Willow-street was burnt last night. Loss $30,000.

Politics in Oswego County.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860.

The Republicans are thoroughly wide-awake in this section of the State. A good deal of feeling has been excited by the decree issued by Mr. GREELEY, of your City, that Speaker LITTLEJOHN must not be returned to the State Assembly. This impertinence in local affairs is resented as an interference, and the reason given for it is regarded as an insult. There is no man in this community who enjoys a higher character for personal integrity than Mr. LITTLEJOHN, and the charge of corruption which Mr. GREELEY has made against him is treated with contempt.

There was a very large meeting of the Republicans held here last night, at which, after a speech of an hour and a half on National politics, by Ex-Lieut.-Gov. H. J. RAYMOND, of your City, Mr. LITTLEJOHN discussed the State legislation of last Winter, and especially the New-York Railroad bills and other measures to which exception had been taken. He handled Mr. GREELEY without gloves,—branding him as a calumniator and as stabbing private character for the sake of attaining political purposes of his own. He asserted in the broadest and most emphatic manner that he had never profited, nor expected to profit, to the extent of a farthing, from any action he ever took as a legislator upon any public question whatever, and challenged contradiction from any quarter.

Mr. HOOVER, the vigorous and independent editor of the Oswego *Times*, has written a letter to Mr. GREELEY, handling the philosopher very much as he handles other people. The public feeling here is very decided and bitter against Mr. GREELEY's course.

The Republican majority in this county will be larger than ever before. Nobody here, of any party, looks for less than 50,000 LINCOLN majority in the State. The Fusion has hurt the opposition very seriously all through this section. LITTLEJOHN will be reëlected by not less than 1,000 majority.

Politics in Central New-York—Onondaga County.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1860.

The political canvass is very vigorously conducted in this county. The Republicans have the advantage very decidedly over their opponents in organization, in union, and in enthusiasm. Their meetings are frequent and large, and indicate unmistakably the popularity of their cause. This is one of the most decidedly Anti-Slavery counties in the State, yet the feeling of the Republicans is decidedly conservative, and no one expects or desires at Mr. LINCOLN's hands any interference with Slavery or with the constitutional rights of the Slave States. The threats of Disunion produce not the slightest effect upon anybody.

Mr. YANCEY spoke here a few evenings since to a large audience, made up of men of all parties. He was exceedingly guarded in his remarks, aiming to show that the North would reap most profit from allowing Slavery to extend and increase. Personally he produced a favorable impression;—but the political effect of his speech will be to swell the Republican vote.

Mr. GREELEY has been in the county making Lincoln speeches. The principal object of his visit, however, seems to have been to look after the Republican members of Assembly, in whose preferences for United States Senator he takes a very marked and peculiar interest. He made no speech in this place, but held a secret conference yesterday with some ten or fifteen Republicans who are hostile to the reelection of Mr. SEWARD, and are endeavoring to defeat the Republican candidate for the Assembly. The corruptions of last Winter's Legislature afford the ostensible ground for this hostility. This county will give a much larger Republican majority than ever before.

Interesting from Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 17

We understand that letters of the highest authority have been received in this city from Vera Cruz, to the effect that the Constitutional Government has not only disapproved of the seizure of the great *conducta* of $1,115,000, but ordered that the money be given up to the lawful owners, and that Gen. DEGOLLADO be deprived of his command and brought to that city, a prisoner, for punishment.

If this be true, and we have no reason to doubt it, it will redect more credit on President JUAREZ than anything he has done throughout his long and honorable administration, and secure to him the title he now enjoys of being the only honest man in the Republic. The seizure of the *conducta* was a great outrage, and all engaged in it should be held to a strict accountability.

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

Arrival of the Quaker City—Hurricane Weather—The Historic Military Preparations of Spain against Mexico—Miscellaneous News.

The United States Mail steamer *Quaker City*, R. W. SCHUFELDT, Commander, from Havana on Monday, 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Quaker City* has encountered heavy northeast gales, which blew with the force of a hurricane almost continuously from the time of leaving Havana up to arriving at Sandy Hook.

The health of Havana was good, but the weather had not been so favorable, raining the greater portion of the time the *Quaker City* was at Havana.

The 650 captured Africans taken from the steamer *City of Norfolk* (by a Spanish war steamer off Cardenas) had been carried into Havana.

The United States steamer *Crusader*, Com. MAFFITT, arrived at Havana on the 12th from Key West, and was to have sailed on the 15th for a cruise to the eastward.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 15, 1860.

I have not, in any previous letter, alluded to a report which I have observed has been industriously circulated throughout the United States, "that a Spanish fleet and an expedition of twenty thousand men was being fitted out at this port, to sail and operate against the Juarez Government at Vera Cruz." I need only refer to the matter to say that after the most careful inquiry, instituted for some time past, I do not believe there is an iota of truth in the report. Who first gave it circulation I am not aware, but can only suppose it emanated from the pen of some Havana letter-writer, desirous of creating a "sensation" at all risks, and without any regard to truth.

During the last two or three days, more particularly, have I been incessant in my inquiries in relation to this matter, in every quarter known to me, likely to be well informed in relation to it, and the result of my inquiries is expressed above.

Threats have been, no doubt, made by Spain and Spanish authority against the government of JUAREZ, and she may bluster, but that she will adopt hostile measures against the Liberal Party in Mexico, I have not the most distant idea. True, her easy victory over Morocco, may have somewhat puffed Spain up, and the recollection of what she was in long by-gone days may for a moment have led her people to believe she was as all-powerful as she was a hundred years or two ago—but a little reflection has taught those at the head of her affairs that although during the last score years she has made wondrous progress, yet it will take her more than double that period continuing to improve as she has done during it, before she dare to measure lances with a young nation like the United States, now in the first burst of its manhood, and which any attack upon the JAUREZ party in Mexico would surely entail upon her.

No! rely upon it, no expedition will depart from this isle to operate against Mexico. Spain knows that, were she to make any such insane attempt, it could only be done at the risk of the loss to her Throne of this fair isle and its dependencies—all that now remains to her of the once splendid empire she possessed in this hemisphere.

Some two or three years ago there was an exquisite piece of scandal in circulation in this city, in which the names of two married ladies of great beauty, the Señoras M—— and J——, were represented to have had a regular "pitched battle" respecting the favors that both were said to have granted a certain General then in high authority in this island. The affair took place in a summer-house in the garden of the country residence of the General, near Puentes Grúades, and has been recently called to public recollection by the circumstance of the husband of one of the ladies, Señor R—— M——, having returned from Spain, with his wife and family of seven children, with an appointment to an office quite new in this island, viz: "Inspector-General of Banks," with a salary of a thousand dollars per month attached to it, whilst Don J. S. J.—the husband of the other lady, whose name was so freely handled in connection with the scandal, and who at the time was an Alderman of this city, and was an *ad interim* Judge of the *Real Audencia*, (Supreme Court,) and who also, with his wife, has gone to Spain—has been appointed *Vidor* (Judge) of the *Real Audencia* of Burgos, in Spain. These two appointments have created quite a sensation in certain circles in this city, and I heard an employe of the Government, at a large evening party at which I was present last week, say: "There is little chance of my advancement just at present—I had not a pretty wife when Gen. —— was here."

A large fire took place at the *Plaza del Cristo*, (a market place,) in this city, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock A. M. on the 10th inst. Several liquor-stores and groceries were destroyed, as also property variously estimated at from $40,000 to $80,000 value. The *bomberos* (firemen) excited my laughter; they brought the water in iron buckets, emptying them into a large square or oblong water-cart, whence again it was conveyed by the buckets to the fire-engines, which threw streams of water through such nozzles *almost* fifty feet high. The idea of at once emptying the water into the fire-engines, or a suction-hose, never appears to have entered into their heads. It is indeed a great blessing that fires are of so rare occurrence in this city, and that the houses are built of not very inflammable material, for as to the engines extinguishing a fire, the thought is simply ridiculous.

The newly-created Marquès of Murianoa, (Don SALVADOR SAMA,) gave a grand dinner-party on the 7th inst. His Excellency the Captain-General, The Right Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese, the Spanish Admiral, and many other persons of rank and station were present. Covers were laid for about thirty guests.

The number of free people of color and negroes required for the "Voluntario" Militia not being sufficient to fill up the ranks, the names of all those liable to serve are published in the Government official paper of the 10th inst., requiring them to come forward by a fixed date for enlistment, &c., &c. Yet we shall hereafter see these fellows termed "*Voluntarios*" *de Color*.

The plan of an hospital for the natives of Biscay, proposed to be erected near this city by private subscription, has been gratuitously prepared by Señor GARCIA, the architect of the Ayuntamiento (Corporation) of this city.

The passengers from this city for Matanzas, by the Havana and Matanzas Railways, have frequently been detained at the Union station for from four to twelve hours. Extra trains have been placed recently on the Matanzas line, which will prevent any delay beyond half an hour at Union.

The Railway between Matanzas and Guines is completed and was to have been inaugurated on the 14th inst. I fear, however, the unfavorable state of the weather prevented that consummation. This line, thirty miles in length, has been erected by two wealthy Creole planters, Los Señores ALFONSO and ALDAMA and their respective families.

The British sloop or brig-of-war *Bamienta*, Commander WOOD, arrived here from Nassau 11th inst.

The 10th inst. was the anniversary of the birth of the Queen of Spain. The day was honored by three royal salutes being fired, and the bells of the churches ringing their merriest peals every hour.

A slight indisposition of His Excellency the Captain-General prevented the usual *besu-mano* (levée) being held at the Palace.

The United States ship *Crusader* again entered this port the evening of the 12th inst. She came, I understand, to enable a young officer, left on shore *on duty* at her last previous visit to this port, to rejoin his ship.

COMMERCIAL.

The intelligence of the damage sustained by the late gale by the Louisiana sugar crop, has caused the holders of clayed sugars to increase their demands; and, although intending purchasers have not as yet generally yielded, yet as high as 9c. per arrobe has been paid for a parcel of superior dry sugars, averaging about D. S. No. 12, and I doubt if, to-day, any considerable quantity could be obtained at even that rate.

The stock here and at Matanzas is estimated at about 130,000 boxes, against 160,000 boxes at this period last year. Molasses—1,942 hhds. went last week from three outposts to northern ports; 3½ reals per keg of 5½ gallons is now demanded at near outposts. At Cardenas, where there is in first and second hands, and in course of shipment, 4,000 hhds., there have not been any transactions since my last advices.

Freights—Not a single American vessel was taken up all last week, and all quotations being nearly nominal, I do not give any.

Exchanges declining. I quote Sterling 14 to 14¾ per cent. premium, New-York (60-day bills) 2¾ to 4¼ per cent. premium, and New-Orleans (short) 5 to 5½ per cent. premium.

Money is rather easier, at from 7 to 12 per cent. per annum interest.

American gold coin scarce, at 4 to 5 per cent. premium.

Dollars—Mexican, in ship, boxed, 10 per cent. premium.

Doubloons—Mexican, 1½ to 2 per cent. premium.

P. S.—We have had a "Norther," accompanied by heavy rains, which I suppose has quite killed off "Yellow Jack" for this year.

IMPORTANT FROM VENEZUELA.

Rupture with Spain—Gen. Paez—Government Victories.

From Our Havana Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 15, 1860.

By the Spanish merchant steamer *Cuba*, which arrived from Porto Rico and Caraccas 13th inst., the *Diario de la Marina* has dates from Venezuela to the 21st ult. I condense and translate a summary of news from that paper.

Señor Don EDWARD REMBA, the Spanish Minister, had received his passports, the Government of Venezuela refusing to make the reparation he had demanded, and he had embarked on board the Spanish steamer-of-war *Blasco de Garay*, and sailed for Laguayra.

After his embarkation the French Minister had advised all Spanish subjects resident there to embark within fifteen days on board the Spanish ships at anchor at Laguayra.

In consequence of these events, the Government of Venezuela had sent Gen. PAEZ to the United States, in the character of Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary, with Señor Don SIMON CAMACHO as Secretary of Legation.

The Government forces had achieved as great triumphs over the Rebels in the East as they had previously done over those of the West.

FROM HONDURAS.

Mistaken Impressions as to the Character of the People—Letter from Col. Rudler.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

TRUXILLO, Oct. 8, 1860.

I address a few lines to you in the hope that I may be able to correct some of the erroneous impressions that prevail concerning the natives of this country. Many Americans believe that the Hondurenos are a barbarous, a cowardly and a cruel people, and their belief has probably been confirmed by the execution of WALKER. But I have lived among them a long time, and can assert the opposite to be the case. They are enthusiasts for liberty, and rose spontaneously and eagerly, when called upon to repel the invader from their soil. I have seen the men who were greatly injured by WALKER's invasion on the 6th of August, assisting with money and advice the helpless followers of the fillibuster chief; and in private life there are no people in the world more cordial or kinder to strangers than these same Hondurenos.

Col. RUDLER has transmitted the following letter to the Commandante of Truxillo, Don NORBERTO MARTINEZ, through the English Consul:

MY DEAR SIR: I cannot take my departure without first acknowledging to you my heartfelt thanks for the friendship which you evinced for me during my confinement and trial. Your conduct in this instance is worthy of the highest praise both as a Christian and a gentleman. As the former you have fully carried out the precepts of our holy Church, to return good for evil. As the other, you have shown that generous and high-toned character which few men would have had the fortitude to carry out in the trying ordeal which I have just passed.

To your kind lady I am also much indebted for the many comforts received at her hands, and now, through you, tender her my grateful thanks.

I also desire to make you the instrument in conveying my thanks to those gentlemen who have so generously befriended me. In doing this you will add to the many obligations which I have already been indebted to you. In conclusion, permit me to assure you that my conduct shall be such as to prove to you, and all those who have befriended me, that I was not unworthy of it. May God's blessing be with you and yours is my earnest prayer.

Your more than friend, A. H. RUDLER.

All the Americans in this quarter sincerely hope that fillibustering enterprises are at an end; and, indeed, it is not likely that any attempt upon the Independence of Honduras will again be attempted by lawless bands of desperadoes.

News from Buenos Ayres.

From the Buenos Ayres Times, Aug. 25.

Angust has been an exceedingly dull month—not polically only, but commercially also. Trade has been dull in all its branches, though imports have been on a considerable scale. The elections of Deputies to the Convention *ad hoc*, are nearly over—both here and throughout the Provinces. The Liberal Party count upon having a slight majority—sufficient to enable them to pass their measures, whatever they may be—thus the reforms proposed will, in all probability, be introduced to Congress, there to undergo a thorough sifting, so soon as Deputies from Buenos Ayres shall have taken their places in that National body. When they do so, Congress will be what it ought to be, and the Argentine Republic will rank among the nations as a Power worthy of more notice and attention than was ever bestowed upon the squabbling fractions into which it has hitherto been divided.

The works of the San Fernando Railway progress favorably. Seven miles of the way are now nearly completed, from the town terminus to some distance past Belgrano: two vessels have also arrived with materials for the line, and are now discharging.

Dr. SARMIENTO proposes to make the Western Railway a Government undertaking, and prolong it for some distance northward.

Some writers in the native Press have called attention to the absurdity of the privilege granted to M. LELIEVRE for the line to Cordova, guaranteeing him 9 per cent. for 99 years—such a guarantee as was never before heard of, and which, if availed of, will press most heavily upon the national finances.

RIESTRA left this early in the month for Parana, and immediately received the portfolio of Minister of Finance.

Exchange to the amount of £170,000 is passed by this steamer at 66s.@66s. 6d. per doubloon. Ounces have varied during the month from $332 to $338½, last price on the Boisa to day $335½.

TWO NEW-YORKERS SENTENCED TO BE HUNG IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The following paragraph in the Charleston *Mercury* of the 17th, gives the probable *dénouement* of the excitement which disturbed the citizens in the interior of South Carolina a few days since: "From Cheraw we learn that the two HITCHINGS, concerning whose arrest and trial as Abolition incendiaries a full account was published in the *Mercury* of Saturday, had been duly convicted and sentenced to be hung on Friday next. Additional and crushing evidence had been adduced to prove their complicity in an insurrectionary plot, and this sealed their doom. At last accounts, 'Minute-Men' were actively forming in Cheraw and the vicinity."

Gough's Last Lecture.

JOHN B. GOUGH

Will deliver the last lecture of his course

AT DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Target Prizes! Target Prizes!

A large variety of handsome and useful articles in silver-plated goods, for sale AT VERY LOW PRICES.
WM. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.

That "Gray Hairs are honorable in old age" is a proverbial matter. But are they so in YOUTH? There is no Scriptural averment of that kind, and the common experience certainly does not teach it. If so unfortunate, then, as to lose our hair in early life or middle age, or if it becomes prematurely gray, let us aid the declining or perverted powers of Nature by recourse to innocent and efficacious remedies. Such are
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER
and
ZYLOBALSAMUM,
IF THE
TESTIMONY OF GRATEFUL MULTITUDES CAN BE RELIED UPON.
Dépôt and Sales Office No. 198 Greenwich-st.; also for sale at No. 612 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's
SEWING MACHINES,
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers,
Are the only machines that fully meet all the wants of families and manufacturers. They make lock-stitch seams alike on both sides, without a ridge that can be ironed off—the only stitch that will not ravel.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a circular.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Rejoice, ye Sufferers! Rise, ye Bed-ridden Cripples!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT can now be procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for chronic rheumatism, colic, cramp, cuts, pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can be instantly relieved. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all the druggists.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Special Notice.—All parties having business transactions with Mrs. S. A ALLEN, formerly of No. 355 Broome-st., will please call at or address the Improved Hair Restorative Dépôt, No. 221 West Houston-st., near Varick-st., New-York.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Eureka Sewing Machines, Price $50.
WEEKLY AMOUNTS received in payment. MACHINES RENTED if desired. Office 493 Broadway.
Agents wanted in every city and town.

Old and Young, Great and Small, are invited by WHITE, THE HATTER, to give a call. No. Broadway 216 is the number, as of old, and nothing but THE BEST OF ARTICLES SOLD.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

WHITE—LEVINESS.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 18, at the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Edward E. Rankin, MARK W. WHITE, Esq., of Redwood, Jefferson County, N. Y., to SARAH A., daughter of Joseph Levivess, Esq., of this City.

HARMAN—GERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at the residence of John C. Henry, Esq., by Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D., Jos. N. HARMAN and CORNELIA R. GERRY, both of Wilmington, Del.

GRAEHARDT—SMALL.—In Tarrytown, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, by Rev. Abel T. Stewart, JONAS GRAEHARDT to CATHARINE SMALL.

SHOONER—DAY.—In Stonington, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 11, in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. John Townsend, assisted by Rev. James Rankin, EDWARD SHOONER, of Syracuse, to CATHARINE H., daughter of Hon. Alanson Munger, of Owego.

FARSHALL—WEBBER.—In Syracuse, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. George Morgan Hills, A. C. FARSHALL, of New-York, to KATE ADELE, daughter of A. B. Webber, Esq., of the former place.

TYSON—DOMINY.—In Fire Island, on Saturday, Oct. 20, by Rev. Henry Aston, WASHINGTON L. TYSON, of this City, to MARY, only daughter of Felix Dominy.

DIED.

EDEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 20, after a short illness, EDWARD V. EDEY, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, Henry, Charles and William, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

MURPHY.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 21, after a short and severe illness, JOHN MURPHY, aged 54 years.

His funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 291 East 10th-st., corner of Avenue A. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

EVERIT.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 21, after a short illness, MARY C., wife of Richard Everit, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Third day afternoon, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 163 East 18th-st.

BACON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Oct. 19, DANIEL BACON, aged 42 years.

The funeral will take place from his residence, in Washington-av., on Monday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ Norwich and New-London papers please copy.

STOCKBRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 20, BENJAMIN STOCKBRIDGE, aged 38 years.

His remains were taken to Hartford for interment.

YOUNG.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Oct. 21, suddenly, Mrs. ELIZABETH P. YOUNG, widow of the late Wm. L. Young, formerly of Baltimore.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Wm. B. Young, No. 2 Bowron-place, Lee-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOLBROOK.—In Clewland, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 18, MYRA MARENA, wife of Benjamin F. Holbrook, of Sacramento, Cal., and daughter of Duncan Macdonald, of the former place, in the 26th year of her age.

"Asleep in Jesus—blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep."

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

The terrific disasters that are recorded in the public journals, arising from the use of steam power—the mutilation and mangling of human bodies more shocking than the numerous deaths that result from this dangerous agent—the distress caused to survivors, and the destitution to which whole families are reduced by this slaughter of operatives—render it the duty of every man who employs power to give his workmen the advantage of a

PERFECTLY SAFE MOTOR

in every form of industry for which it can be employed.

The attention of the Legislature of this State was so emphatically called to the danger to which our community are exposed from the thousands of rotten boilers that fill our workshops and underlie our streets, that an act was passed at its last session to secure our citizens to some extent against these perils. There would be much reason to regret that this act failed accidentally to receive the signature of the Governor, were it not that the law can only partially secure us against these perils.

The man who employs a steam-engine by which death is caused, or a workman is disabled for life, cannot reason himself into the belief that he is not to blame, when he knows that he might have obtained the same power on equally favorable terms by the use of the

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINE.

There are few forms of labor employing steam, in which this INEXPLOSIVE AND SAFE MOTOR,

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE,

May not be advantageously employed. It is at the present moment, in more than FIVE HUNDRED PRACTICAL INSTANCES, employed for job printing and printing daily newspapers; working hoisting-gear for warehouses, docks and ships; mills of various descriptions; pumps of all kinds, from those used in raising water in houses for domestic use, and those employed at railway stations, mines, and for pumping ships; also, for purposes of irrigation, and supplying villages with water. It has been tested with perfectly satisfactory results in the propulsion of boats and pleasure yachts, and is practically employed in bakeries, tanneries and wire-making establishments; by book-binders, cabinet-makers and curriers; for box-wood cutting; for driving fans to ventilate buildings; for elevating grain, cutting glass, grinding quartz, grinding paints, grinding sugar-cane on plantations in Cuba; for propelling knitting and sewing machines; by manufacturers of plated ware, of printers' materials, of silverware, of agricultural implements, of matches, of hooped skirts; for picking hair, for polishing combs, for shoemakers' uses for wood-turning, for sawing and planing lumber, for sand-sifting, tobacco-cutting, and tobacco-pulverizing; for soda water manufacture; for bone-crushing, malt-mashing, towing, grinding cutlery; roasting, grinding and pulping coffee; for ginning cotton, grinding corn, cutting feed, domestic sawing, and for the various operations of farms and plantations.

Is it not the duty of every man who employs power in any of these industrial pursuits to ascertain if all his purposes cannot be abundantly supplied by the use of one or the other of the engines enumerated in the following table:

PRICES OF THE CALORIC ENGINE:

8-inch Cylinder	$200
12-inch Cylinder	350
18-inch Cylinder	550
24-inch Cylinder	750
Double 24-inch	1,400
32-inch Cylinder	1,350
Double 32-inch	2,600
40-inch Cylinder	2,300
Double 40-inch	4,500
48-inch Cylinder	3,500
Double 48-inch	6,800

For sale in number or by the single engine at Ericsson's CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 164 Duane-st.
Send to the Agency for a Pamphlet.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 501, Oct. 20, 1860.
4, 59, 5, 70, 23, 40, 41, 56, 12, 3, 49, 34, 29.
Class No. 502, Oct. 20, 1860.
30, 78, 25, 59, 18, 3, 37, 56, 9, 39, 40, 6, 1.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 20, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

HOWE'S	LILLIE'S
BALL PROTECTING SCALES.	CHILLED IRON SAFES.

Twenty Herring's second-hand Safes for sale cheap.
FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway, N. Y.

MOTHERS READ THIS.—THE EDITOR OF the Mississippi *Baptist*, published at Jackson, says: "Our infant has been brought through the critical period of cutting its first teeth with scarcely a fever. We use Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP daily, and would advise all parents to procure a supply. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF
THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

QUEEN VICTORIA,
PRINCE ALBERT,
PRINCESS ALICE,
PRINCESS HELENA,
PRINCESS BEATRICE,
PRINCE OF WALES.
&c., &c., &c.

Just received and for sale, by
E. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway.
Three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, wholesale and retail.
NEW STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, in great variety.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL
Will be held at
THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
No. 446 Broadway,
Oct. 22 22, 24, 25, 26, 1860.
Music by Dodworth's Band.
Tickets 50 cents each; can be had at the door.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES
AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
New improvements, patented Sept. 25, 1860. Prices reduced ten per cent. for cash.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

A LUXURY, NECESSITY AND COMFORT.—The STRELA MATCHES are Smokeless and Odorless, without Sulphur, Waterpoof beautifully colored Ornamental Boxes; will stand the hottest or dampest climate; double quantity in each box; as cheap as common lucifers; made expressly for the PARLOR, SICK ROOM, AND SITTING ROOM. Consumptives, asthmatics, and invalids will find special comfort in them. No one, having used them once, will ever use any others. Put up in packages of 50 boxes at $1, of 100 at $2, and in dozens at 25 cents at retail. Parties remitting by mail, may have them sent to any part of the country by express. A liberal discount to the trade by the case of ten or twenty gross. Address the STRELA MATCH Co., No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

A NEW AND CERTAIN CURE FOR
PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository will cure external or internal Piles. This article has not failed in a single case. Reference will be given to persons in this City who have been cured by this article after all others have failed. Agent for New-York, Bowery Drug Store, No. 158. Price $1 per box.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Fall arrangement commencing Oct. 15, 1860. Three fast trains daily from New-York to Albany, leaving 26th-st. station at 7 A. M., 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad. Passengers can purchase tickets and have their baggage checked through to all principal places, west, northwest and southwest.

DO YOU WANT TO HAVE A LUXURIANT BEARD OR MOUSTACHE?—If you do, and your beard won't grow, just send for my Onguent. That will force them to grow on your face in a few weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. Price $1. Sent by mail, postage free, anywhere. E. G. GRAHAM, No. 100 Nassau-st., New-York.

OLIVER-RICHARD PERRY

THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE!

By HON. GEORGE BANCROFT.

Written expressly for the NEW-YORK LEDGER.

The first part appears in the LEDGER, ready at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, Oct. 22.

It combines the accuracy of mathematics with the interest of romance.

Among the writers engaged for the LEDGER are

JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States;

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, CHARLES DICKENS, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, N. P. WILLIS, GEORGE P. MORRIS, HENRY WARD BEECHER, JOHN G. SAXE, FRED. S. COZZENS, GEORGE D. PRENTICE, THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, SYLVANUS COBB, JR.; MRS. SIGOURNEY, MRS. SOUTHWORTH, FANNY FERN, P. HAMILTON MYERS, ALICE CARY, EMERSON BENNETT, T. S. ARTHUR, MRS. VAUGHAN, DR. S. COMPTON SMITH, ANNA CORA RITCHIE, etc., etc.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing SYRUP for coughs and all throat diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, it magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American girl, to do up-stairs work in a family where other help is kept. Wages $7 per month. Inquire, from 4 till 6 o'clock, in the piano-forte store, No. 359 Broome-st. City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and to take care of children. Good City reference. Call at No. 136 6th-av., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and sew, in a small, private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 56 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist with the washing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good embroiderer, and would like to take care of growing children. Call at No. 270 East 10th-st., third floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Scotch woman, in a private family, as chambermaid or plain cook. Best of testimonials can be had. Call at No. 63 20th-st., first door from 6th-av., and first door on second flight of stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing. Has the best of City references. Call at No. 109 West 30th-st., this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing; can give the best of reference; is not long in this City. Can be seen at No. 134 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, respectable English Protestant girl with the best of City reference, a situation in either of the above capacities; is a thorough waitress, and in every respect a competent domestic; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Tuesday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family, where she would have no washing to do; understands French and English cooking perfectly, and can give good City references as to character and capability. Can be seen until engaged, or address E. T., No. 158 West 30th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A respectable private family, as cook; understands soups and meats, blanc-mange and jellies, puddings and pies; is a good bread and cake baker; a short distance in the country preferred; good recommendations given. Call for two days at No. 122 20th-st., in the basement, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands game and boiling and pastry, and all kind of desserts, jellies and ice cream; also, all kinds of French cooking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as first-class cook; is also a good bread maker, one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can come well recommended. Call at No. 209 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, lately arrived from England, a situation as cook in an English private family or boarding-house in this City. Apply at No. 158 9th-st., opposite the Bible House.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook; is a very good plain cook and excellent baker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at 124 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable competent woman, as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastries, creams and jellies; also game, meats and side dishes; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 529 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—AN INTELLIGENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook in a gentleman's family. City reference can be had. Call at No. 288 6th-av., in cake-store, corner 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-rate cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 199 East 11th-st

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with good City reference, a situation as cook and to do part of the washing and ironing; magnificent pastry cook; a good baker; also, a regular waitress and chambermaid; does fine washing and ironing; will go in one family. City or country; wages, $8 and $7. Call at 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework for a small family; is a good cook and an excellent baker; does washing and ironing beautifully; no objection to the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 624 th-av., near 38th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent and trustworthy woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; the best of City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED woman wishes a situation in a private family, as cook; is a good family baker, and has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, and take the entire charge of the kitchen; has the best of city and country reference. Please call at No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th av., front room. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young German girl, as very good cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; best of references can be given. Call at 359 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an experienced cook and housekeeper; understands French and American cooking, and all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 118 20th-st., cor. 3d-av., 3d floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; would go as laundress; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 147 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman, a situation as cook or general housemaid in a small private family. Good City reference. Inquire at No. 278 West 28th-st., for two days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a very highly recommended servant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good plain cook, and first-class washer and ironer; of neat appearance, economical, truthful and obliging. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as thorough cook and laundress, by a young woman. Call at No. 396 East 9th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, with the best of references, both City and country, a situation in the above capacity; is a good cook and competent laundress; makes first-class bread and pies, &c. Apply at No. 376 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS.—SCOTCH, English, German, Protestants and others, can be obtained to-day for City and country by applying at the first-class Female Office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st. On hand, good cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, chambermaids, waitresses, plain cooks and general servants. Employers wanting respectable, experienced and well-recommended help, please favor us with a call. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted to-day. A lady in attendance.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A LADY, a situation as housekeeper; is qualified to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house and govern a family of children, and take charge of their wardrobe. Can furnish the best of references as to character and capability. An Episcopal family preferred. Address R. C., Brooklyn Post-office, for one week.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a middle-aged English woman to do general housework; no objection to the country; she is a good washer and ironer; best of references given. Call at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman, to do housework in a small family; has reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 240 East 13th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an experienced young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; also, hairdressing and doing up ladies' fine muslins; reliable reference given. Can be seen, at No. 71 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, or would do chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young English person, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid in a gentleman's family: has three years' reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a very respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; fully capable of taking charge of an infant, and good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Best of references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 26th-st., second floor, back room.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country.—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till suited, at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS NURSE—SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, SITUations by two respectable girls, one as nurse and seamstress, or wait on an old lady and sew; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing. Best of City references from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Union Court.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses and all kinds of embroidery; no objection to assist in chamberwork; has lived over six years in her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st. Call, or address a note.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's and children's dresses in the neatest manner, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the store No. 85 East 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress in a private family; understands making children's clothing, also can sew on Grover & Baker's machine; would be willing to wait on a lady. Can be seen until engaged at No. 147 6th-av., corner 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH girl, a situation as plain seamstress in a private family. Can be seen at No. 132 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as waitress or chambermaid, in a private family; has lived three years in her last situation; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 413 4th-st.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, 1st Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND well educated American lady widow, a situation in a respectable private family to undertake the instruction of children, cutting and making children's dresses, and to assist in the household duties. Best of City references. Call at, or address Or G., No. 482 Canal-st.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED double-entry book-keeper wants employment, temporary or permanent; expectations moderate; satisfactory references. Address, for one week, A. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families both in this country and England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objections to any part of the country. Call or address W. B., at Trainor's, No. 654 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a middle-aged Protestant man as coachman in a private family; he understands his business, and is a sober and steady driver; has lived in first-class families, and can give the best City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 134 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted, by a steady and strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, a careful and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers; no objection to City or country. Address COACHMAN, for two days, at No. 309 Greene-st., corner 4th-st., and Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, with the very best of City references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Any first-class man will call or address COACHMAN, at P. Trainor's, No. 654 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant young man, 21 years of age, a situation as coachman and gardener. He is a good gardener and perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is obliging and will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a competent man; understands his business in every respect; can give the best of City reference; no objection to go South. Address M. M. J., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM AND GARDENER.—A respectable single young man wants a situation in the above capacity; has an excellent reference from his last employer for capability and industry, and will be found careful and obliging in every respect; wages not so much an object as a respectable home, in any part of the country. Address M. J., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced drug clerk, capable of taking charge of a first-class store; understands thoroughly the putting up of prescriptions. Excellent references to that effect will be given. Address J. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-RATE GARDENER wants a situation,—who well understands the business in all its branches. Address GULIELMUS, care of Warren Delano, Esq., Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter by a respectable Protestant man in a wholesale dry goods or grocery store, or drive a horse and wagon. Can give the best of City reference. Call or address J. S. BRIGGS, No. 222 West 18th-st., rear, or No. 127 West 24th-st.

AS WAITER.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young man, with undoubted references from some of the highest families in the City of Dublin, Ireland, is desirous to obtain a situation as first-class waiterman; understands his duties in every particular; any gentleman or family requiring such help will find him an acquisition. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to be useful; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 50 4th-av., in the harness-store, between 8th and 9th sts., or address C. W.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for three days, at 62 and 64 University-place.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN woman to do the general housework of a small family; she will receive a good home, good wages and be considered as one of the family. Apply a No. 2 Prentice-row, Furman-st., Brooklyn, near Wall-st. ferry.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, a young man as assistant book-keeper. Address in own hand-writing and state references, which must be unexceptionable, A. B. C., Box No. 3,637 Post-office.

BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A YOUNG man that thoroughly understands book-keeping by double entry; salary, $700 per year. None need address, unless fully competent, to H. J. S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOKkeeper in an importing house; one that understands double entry and can bring best of reference; address, stating salary required, C. N., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, IMMEDIATEly, a competent book-keeper; best of reference required. Apply at No. 84 Warren-st.

SALESWOMAN—SEWERS.—AN EXPEArienced saleswoman wanted; must be thoroughly acquainted with laces and embroideries.

Also, four or five neat sewers, that have been accustomed to work on laces and embroideries. Apply before 11 A. M., or after 3 P. M., to

BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 623 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN a boys' clothing warehouse, to travel. Address, giving references, &c., J. G. O., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A TASSEL-MAKER.—WANTED, A FEW GOOD tassel-makers. Apply to P. H. & W. WILLIAMS, No. 46 Walker-st.

A WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTED as waitress, and to do the fine washing, &c., in a private family; one who is competent and has good references. Apply, after 10 o'clock in the morning, at No. 118 East 18th-st.

TO POWER-PRESSMEN AND JOB PRINTERS.—Wanted, a man to superintend a printing office in the South. He must be able to put up and take charge of a cylinder press, and to get up a neat and tasteful job. To a first-rate hand steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply to R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—WANTED, A SALESMAN who has a large trade, which he can control for cash or short time. Such a person can make a favorable arrangement with a house now doing a large cash business. Address A. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office, stating the amount he can sell and where an interview may be had.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON THE NIGHT OF the 18th October, from the hardware wagon of the subscriber, corner of 3d-av. and 23d-st., the HIND WHEELS. They were painted red, striped yellow and black. The above reward will be given to any one giving information that shall lead to the detection of the thief, and the recovery of the wheels.

M. C. HULL, No. 288 3d-av.

LOST—A GOLD LOCKET, SHAPED LIKE AN EGG. Ten dollars will be paid on its return to TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st.; at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1 will receive prompt attention, on and after which date Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437 and 439 5th-av.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1860.

The Rutgers Female Institute, having been removed from the Seventh Ward and located on 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., exercises appropriate to the opening of the new edifice, will take place on the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The Institute Buildings will be open for inspection on that day from 3 o'clock P. M., and the Trustees invite their patrons, former graduates and Stockholders, to be present on that occasion. In behalf of the Board, J. W. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for she education of their children or wards.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence on Thursday, Nov. 1, next.

DOLBEAR'S HAND-TRAINING, NO. 609 BROADWAY.—"DEAR SIR: I should do injustice to my feelings not to acknowledge the rapid improvement my sons have made in penmanship under your instruction. At the end of their twelfth lesson they gave me a specimen of their rapid off-hand writing. I must confess I was astonished. Never before had I seen such improvement in so short a time. The more particularly was I gratified as I had always supposed them to be hereditarily bad writers. Respectfully yours, &c.,
JOHN YOUNG."

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal;—assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 270 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO.; No. 30 Nassau-st., R. A. WATKINSON; or address Principal.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS HAVING REMOVED to No. 36 East 32d-st., New-York, is prepared to receive young ladies, who do not wish to enter a regular boarding school, but who are desirous of spending the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of taking lessons in music, drawing, languages, &c., of the best masters, in connection with attendance on lectures, concerts, &c. She will also receive those who propose attending a day school. Satisfactory references given and required. Circulars sent if desired.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 834 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

AMER. SCHOOL INST. 596 BROADWAY N. Y. 609 Chestnut-st. Phil. Schools supplied with competent teachers, parents gratuitously with school circulars, and teachers with positions.

REFERENCES—Faculties of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges. Rev. D. C. Van Norman, Hon. H. Barnard, Smith, Woodman & Co.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTYeighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st.; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR NEWARK, N. J.—JOHN GRANT, A. M., Principal. Three more pupils may now be received into the family of the principal. For particular information, with references in New-York, Brooklyn and Newark, address the Principal, at Newark, N. J., or apply personally at his residence, as above.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A SELECT FAMily School for Boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass. The thirty-eighth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 7, and continue 21 weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Burr's, No. 51 John-st., Wm. M. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., or of the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DE ROCHEFERMOY, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils that her Boarding and Day School reopens Sept. 17, at No. 63 1st-place, Brooklyn, in the new and beautiful building lately purchased for the occupancy of her Institute. Gymnastics and vocal music in classes, without extra charge.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—CONVENIENT TO NEW-YORK.—Well adapted for boys or girls, or both. Has been conducted by present proprietor eight years, and paid well. Also favorably located for a hotel for Summer resort. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,040 New-York Post-office.

JULIUS A. FAY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.—Pupils are prepared for College, or for the active pursuits of life. Further information and circulars can be obtained of Rev. Dr. Baird, No. 93 Wall-st., or of Rev. H. M. Field, office of the New-York *Evangelist*.

TUITION IN FRENCH AND GERMAN wanted by two young gentlemen. Teachers must be natives of France or Germany. Hours of instruction between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Address Box No. 1,643 Post-office, stating references and terms, which must be reasonable.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MR. FARREGOU, OF the Free Academy, will resume his lectures on the French language on Nov. 1, and continue EVERY THURSDAY EVENING for six months, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Terms (in advance) $20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Esq., No. 128 Broadway; W. Underhill, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; or of the Principal.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

REDDING INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Session will begin Nov. 7. Catalogues may be had of Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st.

D. SANFORD, A. M.,
E.P. SHAW, A. M., } Principals.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING taught in a practical and satisfactory manner. Ornamental penmanship executed to order by WHEELER & DIXON, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Open day and evening.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., is now organized and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organization.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AV., CORner 29th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13. For terms apply as above, or at No. 163 Lexington-av. Rev S. R. DAVIS and D. P. LEE, Principals.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE HOME Institution, Easton, Conn., will commence Nov. 18. Circulars may be had of N. Sullivan, Esq., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place, or of the Principal, R. H. WHEELER.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAS reopened its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

$32 50. ASHLAND INSTITUTE—GREENE Co., N. Y., Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Term commences Nov. 1. Catalogues at No. 122 Nassau-st., (up-stairs,) and No. 239 Water-st.

MISS KENNEDY'S PRIVATE CLASSES for young ladies, No. 33 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of boarding pupils.

A PLEASANT HOME—NOT A BOARDINGSchool—for little girls. Number limited to four. Instruction in English, French and music. References will satisfy. Address Box No. 168, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Nov. 5. Circulars at HALL'S Music Store, No. 543 Broadway,
Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum.
C. H. WHEELER, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept 18.

WANTED—ONE COPY OF NEW-YORK TIMES, March 17, 1859, one copy, April 9, 1859. For which a good price will be given. Apply at Subscription desk, this office.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS. For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms. No. 203 BROADWAY.

Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $60, $100, £160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABBREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Bussen Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE. LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,

Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 431 Broome-st.

WM. HALL & SON,

No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Briggs Patent Pianos.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS
Prices from $40 to $400.
Warerooms in the Bible House 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.
Send for a circular.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES.—By order of Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, I will expose for sale at auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at the salesrooms of Henry H. Leeds, No. 23 Nassau-st., at 10 A. M., for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton, insolvents, a large assortment of superior-toned rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes. These pianos have been finished by the receiver with the most approved scales, full iron frames, &c., &c. Sale positive. Terms cash.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SIX-OCTAVE PIANO, MANUFACtured by Chickering & Sons, price $70; also, one six-octave, manufactured by Hallet, Boston, $120; one French 6¾ piano, rosewood, $160—all in perfect order. Call at No. 25 Bedford-st. WM. MORGAN.

A SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—Front round corners, inlaid name, fretwork desk, fancy legs, iron frame, overstrung bass, rosewood case. Price, new, $400. Will be sold for $225. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, 329 Broadway.

A MUSIC TEACHER.—A LADY WELL EXperienced in teaching the piano-forte, and who can produce the highest testimonials, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils to instruct at their residences. Call at No. 183 West 20th-st., two doors from 8th-av.

J. A. VOSE, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 26 East 24th-st., between Madison-square and 4th-av., receives pupils at his residence, or theirs, if preferred.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 167 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York,
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperials, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES.

Mr. CHARRUAUD will devote his time exclusively in giving lessons at pupils' residences. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at No. 148 East 17th-st., Stuyvesant Park. N. B.—A class is forming at Mrs. Steers' Young Ladies' Boarding School, No. 54 West 11th-st.

All the modern and approved Dances taught at
HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 206 8th-av., near

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT THE Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock,

30 LOTS,

Near the lower part of the Central Park,

1 lot on Broadway, S. E. corner of 53d-st.

1 lot on 7th-av., S. W. corner of 53d-st., and rear of Broadway lot.

1 lot on 7th-av., adjoining S. W. corner of 53d-st.

2 lots on 8th-av., E. S., commencing 20 feet north of 69th-st.

1 lot on Broadway, N. W. corner of 69th-st.

1 lot on 10th-av., corner of 69th-st., rear of Broadway lot.

5 lots on Broadway, between 69th and 70th sts., adjoining, all running through to 10th-av., with several buildings.

1 lot fronting Broadway, on S. E. corner of 91st-av. and 65th-st.

20 lots on 64th-st., N. S., commencing 425 feet west of 9th-av., and 96 feet 8 inches east of Broadway.

8 lots on 66th-st., S. S., 273 feet west of Broadway, and 100 feet east of 10th-av.

A portion of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage.

For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 87 BUILDING LOTS,

On 6th, 10th and 11th avs.

62d, 65th, 64th, 111th, 112th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 126th, 134th and 141st-sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, October 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange,

On 6th-av.—4 lots on the n. e. corner of 126th-st.

On 6th-av.—2 lots w. s. 50 feet north of 130th-st.

On 6th-av—8 lots e. s. between 140th and 141st sts.

On 10th-av—4 lots on n. e. corner of 113th-st.

On 11th-av—8 lots e. s. between 121st and 122d sts.

On 11th-av—1 lot w. s. 68.9½ on 122d-st.

On 42d-st.—5 lots n. s. 225 feet east of 11th-av.

On 55th-st.—3 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.

On 64th-st.—9 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.

On 111th-st.—5 lots n. s. 175 feet west of 4th-av.

On 112th-st.—9 lots s. s. 125 feet west of 4th-av.

On 121st-st.—2 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.

On 122d-st.—3 lots n. and s. s. between 10th and 11th avs.

On 123d-st.—8 lots s. s. 400 feet east of 11th-av.

On 123d-st.—1 lot n. s. 125 feet east of 8th-av.

On 124th-st.—2 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 8th-av.

On 126th-st.—4 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 6th-av.

On 134th-st.—3 lots n. s. 435 feet west 5th-av.

On 141st-st.—6 lots s. s. 100 feet east 6th-av.

The title to the above property *is indisputable*, having been long in the possession of the present owner. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, from 15th November, 1860, on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. For further information, the subscriber may be addressed, care of Wm. R. Nevins, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st.; New-York.

D. H. NEVINS, Executor.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY Auction on MONDAY, Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock at store No. 783 Broadway, 2d door from 10th-st., elegant collection of marble vases, statuary, card receivers, Parian groups and statuettes, bronzes, Bohemian glass ware, &c., the importation of Signors Topi & Giovannoni. This large and superb collection comprises several large and fine marble figures, superb Carrara marble bust of our Saviour, do. of Pope Pio IX., superb marble vases, elegantly carved, varying from six inches to eight feet high; superb marble Mosaic inlaid tables, being the first importation of the kind ever received; Card, superb marble figures, the first living Italian sculptors; card receivers, of new and beautiful designs; Barnicilla, Sienna and Verde antique vases, elegant fonnts, superbly carved; large and small groups and statuettes, in parian and bronze; Bohemian china and glass ware, in great variety; silver-plated ware, consisting of tea sets, urns, casters, cake baskets, &c.; marble pen trays, marble inkstands, alabaster groups, dancing girls, Venus of Canova, Three Graces, under glass shades, &c. The above goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday, Oct. 17, as above.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1860, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sale of 28 lots on 62d and 63d-sts., near Central Park, 1st-av., Avenues A and B and 82d-st.

62d-st.—2 lots N. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.

63d-st.—2 lots S. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.

1st-av.—2 lots N. W. corner 82d-st.

1st-av.—2 lots E. S. 51 feet 2 in. south of 82d-st.

Avenue A—2 lots S. W. corner 82d-st.

Avenue B—2 lots S. W. corner 82d-st.

82d-st.—4 lots N. S. 100 feet west of 1st-av.

82d-st.—4 lots S. S. 106 feet 6 in. east of 1st-av.

82d-st.—8 lots S. S. 98 feet west of Avenue B.

60 per cent. can remain on mortgage for 3 years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. S. MILNOR TAYLOR & Co., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, AT the residence No. 58 West 18th-st., the effects of the late Christopher Springer, consisting of a fine lot of rich household furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, elegant piano-forte, silver and glass ware, crockery, bedding, &c., &c. All in good order. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely. House to let, inquire of the auctioneer.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUC- TION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 214 Wooster-st., an assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood chairs, sofas, marble-top centre-tables, mirrors, bedsteads, beds, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, kitchen furniture.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.—TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st., positive, cash, free sale, of a large stock, worthy the notice of City and country dealers who want bargains.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SPLENDID BRONZES, PAINTINGS, HIGH VASES, And other Works of Art,

THIS DAY, (Monday,) Oct. 22, at 10½ o'clock. At the private residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

Comprising the entire costly furniture of the above house, the sale of which will be positive and peremptory, rain or shine, consisting of three superb parlor suites in brocatel, magnificent rosewood piano-forte, etageres, tables, pier and mantel mirrors, rich bronzes, statuary, paintings, &c., comprising the whole elegant parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, all of which are fully furnished in rich rosewood, oak and mahogany, all of which was purchased new four months ago and is in perfect order. Also, China, silver ware, cut-glass, with complete dining-room furniture. House to rent; possession immediately.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay saddle horse, long tail, about 15 hands, and about 9 years old; also kind and gentle. In single harness can trot in 3½ minutes.

H. W. MCDONNELL, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, at No. 184 West 24th-st.

CAMELIAS, AZELEAS, CARNATIONS, Chinese Primroses, &c., &c.—At auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., a choice and select assortment of fine healthy plants from Wm. C. Wilson, 14th-st. and Astoria.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR,

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallerance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. RARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.

ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Sold also by

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!— For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row, Agents for New-York.

A BEACON, MONITOR, ADVISER AND Guide to young and old, single and married, ignorant of the laws of nature, who have brought upon themselves nervousness, debility, incapacity for mental application, society and business, restlessness at home, and many other sufferings worse than death. The majority of you have been unsuccessfully treated by your physicians, or they have told you nothing afideyou but nervousness from excess, or the use of liquor, tobacco, tea and coffee. With sorrow depicted upon your features—the mirror which reflects the cause and symptoms of your disease to the skillful practitioner in special diseases—many of you buy quack advertised medicines, instruments, try gymnastiums, hydropathy and the strictest regimen, to no purpose; you despair of ever finding a cure and know not what to do, we therefore advise you to examine Dr. LARMONTE, Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, mailed for $1 by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or consult the author, at No. 617 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 15 Duane-st. to No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, during which time the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in this specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER- FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

ALL DISEASES REQUIRING EXPERIENCE, skillful and confidential treatment, permanently cured, without drugging, by a method entirely unobjectionable to either sex, and which relieves the sufferer as if by magic. Dr. PHELPS, No. 66 West 13th-st., unequaled as a consulting and female physician.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence. Is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

BILLIARDS.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLE, (Phelan's patent preferred.) Address A. Box No. 2,252 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
10	Continental Bank	$100	7 Merchants' Ins. 50
40	United States Ins.	25	40 Hope Ins. 50
20	Home Ins.	100	32 Relief Ins. 50
50	N. Amsterdam Ins.	25	7 Lamar Ins. 100
20	Fulton Ins.	25	20 Humboldt Ins. 100
20	Phœnix	50	500 S. Pacific R. R. Co. 100
6	Republic Ins.	100	4 Excelsior Ins. 50
38	Security Ins.	50	10 Lafayette Ins. 50
50	Beekman Ins.	25	20 Knickerb'r Ice Co. 100
48	People's Ins.	50	10 Am. Express Co. 100
300	Cairo City	100	46 Standard Ins. 50
20	Howard Ins.	50	

$5,000 Trevorton Coal and R. R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
3,000 Town of Fort Madison 8 ₰ cent. Bonds.
10,000 Transit R. R. 7 ₰ cent. Bonds.
20,000 Illinois Cent. R. 7 ₰ cent. Construction Bonds.
1,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. 2d Mtge. Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Oct. 25. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of the State of Pennsylvania of April session, 1855.

No. 8.—SHEPHERD KNAPP, ALFRED S. FRAZER and DANIEL S. MILLER, citizens of the State of New-York, *vs.* The Chester Valley Railroad, a corporation created and established by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and others, in equity.

And now, October 17, 1860, ordered that this cause be referred to CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Esq., as master, to inquire into and determine to whom the fund now in Court shall be paid.

Under the above reference, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties interested in said fund at the office of the Clerk of said Court, No. 104 South Fifth-street, below Chesnut, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Master, &c.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (indorsed Proposals for S. F. Bonds,) addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October inst., for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty six thousand dollars. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-five thousand dollars.

J. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
N. THAYER. } Trustees.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Oct. 11, 1860.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. HAS this day been declared out of the net earnings of the road, the past six months, payable on and after November 1, by check on the Bank of America, New-York; and in accordance with the by-laws, the transfer books will be closed for ten days from that date.

The interest warrants on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due November 1, will be paid on presentation at the same Bank on and after that date.

By order of the Board.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M.

L. G. MORRIS, President.

TO CREDITORS OF EMPIRE CITY BANK. —Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of seven 72-100 per cent. will be paid to the creditors of the Empire City Bank by the United States Trust Company of New York, Receiver, at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., on and after the 18th of October inst.

JOHN A. STEWART.
October 13, 1860. Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer book will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 34 Pine-st., on the 30th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the unexpired current year. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860. J. N. HAYES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Manhattan Company, held this day, JAMES M. MORRISON (late Cashier) was elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Caleb O. Halsted.

MANHATTAN COMPANY, New-York, Oct. 15, 1860.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Manhattan Company, held this day, JOHN S. HARBERGER (late Assistant Cashier) was unanimously appointed Cashier, vice JAMES M. MORRISON, now President.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS Bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* THE CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVEN, Defendants.—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, dépôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVing claims against JACOB B. BOERUM, of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y., are hereby notified to present their respective claims, with their vouchers, to the undersigned, Assignee of said Boerum, at his office No. 52 John-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of December, next.

S. D. LAW,
Assignee of J. B. Boerum, No. 52 John-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1860. o22-law6wM

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock. All persons having business with, or interested in any matter now awaiting the action of the Committee, are hereby notified to be present without further notification.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
GILBERT M. PLATT,
GEORGE STARK, } Committee on Finance.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for Taxes on Personal Estate will be opened for payment at this office on MONDAY, 22d inst., from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. The Real Estate Tax Books will be opened on or about the 26th inst.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes,
NEW COURT HOUSE, Park, Oct. 17, 1860.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, October, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid Croton Water rents, on the 1st day of November next.

R. C. HANCK, Registrar.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIV- ED by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the new Primary School-house in Oliver street in said Ward. Each proposal must be accompanied with samples of the furniture proposed to be supplied, and must be in accordance with plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must also be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

EUGENE SHINE,
CAARLES J. DOUGHERTY,
JOHN SHEA. } Committee.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, LATELY ARRIVED from England, desires the correspondence of an American young lady, not over 20 years of age, (himself being only 22,) with a view to matrimony. No one need address only in sincerity to J. W. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,

To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

LEINSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA.....4,400 tons burthen.

PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland, on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 56 South-st.

"ISABEL LINE."

FROM CHARLESTON TO HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST.

The United States Mail steamship

ISABEL,

WM. ROLLINS, Commander,

The Postmaster-General having changed the days of sailing of this line,

The steamship ISABEL

Will leave Charleston on the

1st, 12th, and 25th November,

And will leave Havana on the

6th and 17th November, and Dec. 1;

After which date she will leave Charleston on the 10th and 26th of each month, and Havana on the 16th and 1st of each month. For safety, speed, comfort, and pleasure, this line cannot be surpassed.

Passage can be secured on application to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York;
Or MORDECAI & CO., Charleston.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,

The United States Mail Steamship

FULTON,

J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Master, &c.

STEAMER OF NOV. 3,

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The favorite A 1 steamship ILLINOIS. Capt. P. E. TERRY, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

First cabin to Havre, $80; to Southampton, $75.

Third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Sight drafts on London and Paris for sale.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 7.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 12 North River, foot of Murray-st.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SPINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., taking freights for Portsmouth, City Point and Richmond.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., taking freight for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line. The steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $16; Newberne, $25; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $29; Charlotte, N. C., $22. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamer JAMES ADGER, J. D. PHILLIPS,

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE WEATHER ON THE COAST.—Arrivals at this port yesterday bore the latest intelligence from the coast since Monday. The Brooklyn's mail brings dates to Saturday, and the Golden Gate's to Sunday. The Brooklyn's mail is very heavy. The steamship *Quaker City*, from Havana via Key West, reports it blew strong from East to E. N. E. The steamer *Marion*, from Charleston, experienced a continuous gale, from E. N. E. to N. W., on Thursday night; while there raged a fearful storm of wind and rain. The steamer *Montgomery*, from Savannah, was in no wise injured. The steamer *Marion* was detained at Fernandina by the storm. The following named gentlemen were passengers: John M. Sherwood, No. 48 Cedar-street; Joel Wolfe, No. 283 West Thirty-second-street; Joel Blackman, No. 48 Thirty-first-street; Mrs. Richardson, No. 297 Second-avenue; Dr. Keller, No. 74 East Thirty-first-street; George Tragnol, No. 109 East Twenty-ninth-street; Dr. Mitchell, No. 176 Lexington-avenue.

The first witness examined was Mr. Edmon Blanchard, boatman of deceased, who testified:

I am a lawyer and reside at No. 49 West Thirty-sixth-street, and am husband of Jennie Cavanagh, deceased. I married her on Friday, Oct. 12, I arose at my usual hour, about 7 o'clock; I waited upon the deceased—I called at her residence at No. 70 Duane-street, and we breakfasted at 8 o'clock; we had breakfast together; we had beefsteak, potatoes, and coffee; I don't remember what else. We conversed about various matters; I left the house at 9 o'clock; I went to the office of Coroner Schirmer; I reported to Coroner Schirmer that the deceased died suddenly; I left the office of Coroner Schirmer at 10 o'clock; I returned to the house of deceased; I found the deceased lying upon the bed; I found her dead; she was dressed; I had left her dressed; she was dressed when I left her; I had left her at 9 o'clock; she was dressed when I left her; I had left her in the parlor; I found her in the bedroom; I found her lying upon the bed; she was dead; she was cold; she was stiff; she was dead when I found her; I found her lying upon the bed; she was dead when I found her; I found her lying upon the bed; she was dead when I found her; I found her lying upon the bed